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OPA Blamed for Walkout; New Canol Probe Sought; Allied Council Appointees

The World's Day—November 22, 1943

Boston: Fishermen's Strike Blame Placed

Inexcusable OPA inefficiency produced fishermen's strike, according to Edward H. Cooley, spokesman for the fishing boat owners, back from fruitless Washington conferences. [Page 2.]

Inmates and patients of city institutions will eat turkey on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day, according to Paul J. Doyle, Master of the House of Correction, who said that there are more than 1,000 birds on Deer Island weighing around 16 pounds each.

The petition of Joseph Lee, defeated in the recent School Committee election, to recount the already retabulated vote of the first 15 precincts, Roxbury, will be heard this afternoon by the Board of Election Commissioners. His margin of defeat was 451, out of 100,628 cast.

Washington: Ickes Demands New Canol Oil Probe

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes demanded a re-examination of contracts for the United States-financed $130,000,000 Canol oil project in Canada which he said the War Department undertook without prior consultation with his office.

Triumph Explosives, Inc., announced the signing of a collective bargaining agreement with District 50, United Mine Workers of America, the first union to hold a contract at the big munitions plant during the present war.

Several thousand noncombat Army vehicles, most of them trucks, will be released in the near future to relieve shortages of motor vehicles and spare parts for essential civilian uses, the War Department announced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation technical laboratory, which started with one technician and a simple microscope 11 years ago, today has a staff of 355 and equipment valued at more than $1,000,000.

The seven-man House Military Affairs Subcommittee, just returned from a 14,500-mile tour of Army air bases in Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, will not divulge anything individually until the Committee's report is completed, Representative Brooks (D) of Louisiana stated.

C. B. Baldwin, who plans to resign Nov. 23 as area director in charge of economic operations in Italy for the State Department, will become assistant to Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, according to Mr. Hillman.

The nation's rent bills would be $1,000,000,000 higher than they are this year, the OPA stated, if it were not for OPA rent controls.

A fourth War Loan Drive, with a goal of $14,000,000,000, will open Jan. 18 and run until Feb. 15, Secretary Morgenthau announced. The three previous drives raised more than $50,000,000,000, and each exceeded its goal.

Europe: Macmillan and Murphy on Allied Council

Appointments to the Allied Council in Italy include Robert D. Murphy for the United States, and Harold Macmillan to represent the British. Mr. Murphy has represented the U. S. in Africa since 1942, and Mr. Macmillan has been British Minister in French North Africa. [Page 8.]

Coal miners in Manchester were back at work following a wage dispute which kept more than 10,000 men idle for 13 days and resulted in the loss of 88,000 tons in production. Terms of the settlement were not announced.

Ferry communications between Copenhagen and the Danish islands of Sjaelland and Fyn have been severely damaged by bombs and military traffic probably affected. The report comes, however, by way of the Nazi-controlled Danish Radio.

Japanese diplomats from Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria have arrived in Istanbul en route to Tokyo, apparently for the purpose of reporting on war developments in Germany and the Balkans following the Moscow Conference, according to a report from Istanbul.

Otto von Bismarck, German envoy to Rome before the Italian surrender, has arrived in Stockholm from Berlin, causing much speculation in the Swedish capital as to the purpose of his visit.

Marcel Moulard, secretary of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party at Caudebec, near Rouen, was assassinated by "terrorists" on Nov. 17, according to an AP report quoting dispatches from the French press.

National: Lowell Ordnance Plant to Shut Down

The huge ordnance plant of the Remington Arms Company, at Lowell, Mass., will close before Dec. 31, the Army announced, because the Army has enough ammunition "for any crisis, however unexpected."

Sam Baron, General Manager of the New York Joint Board, Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., announced that 500 employees of nine yarn dye plants in New York failed to report for work, as a protest against a War Labor Board decision denying pay rises negotiated with employers.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the P. R. T. Employees' Union have been ordered by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee to cease discrimination against Negro applicants for jobs as trainmen, busmen, starters, and platform men, effective Nov. 27, unless the union or the company requests further hearings.

There will be 6,500,000 jobs in the construction industry during the first 18 postwar months, the Postwar Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers reports. The report, to be submitted to the N. A. M.'s War Congress of American Industry Dec. 8-10, says the volume of "actually needed" work probably exceeds $15,000,000,000.

Three new sub-chasers, completely armed, provisioned, and ready to fight, were transferred by the United States to the Mexican Navy at Miami.

The U. S. S. Guam, second of a class described by the Navy as heavy cruisers, was launched at the New York Shipbuilding yards at Camden, N. J., Sunday.

"Utilization of 500,000 single Negro illiterates before drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers for noncombat service" was urged at a meeting sponsored by the National Negro Council in Chicago. A resolution adopted urged the Government to make provision for primary education of Negro illiterates.

Total employment, including men in the armed forces, rose to a record peak of nearly 65,000,000 persons in September, according to National Industrial Conference Board estimates.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said "subsidies, used with intelligent discreation, are at this stage of our fight against inflation, economically sound and therefore good public policy," in an open letter to members of Congress.

Americas: International Differences Settled

President Lopez of Colombia has successfully mediated differences between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic which broke off diplomatic relations a year ago as the result of an international argument growing out of baseball games during a tournament in Havana, the newspaper El Spectator stated.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Fair—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Scant Supply Of Turkey For Tables of N.E.

Traditional Thanksgiving birds to be absent from homes of about 60 to 70 p. c. of civilians.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As it looks today, only about 30 or 40 per cent of New England civilians will dine on turkey on Thanksgiving Day.

Of course, Friday may tell the story better, as one listens to glowing discussions on the relative merits of white or dark meat, and the accounts of generous helpings of stuffing and giblet gravy—and all the "fixin's."

But, today the indications are that between 60 and 70 per cent of the civilian population in this area will go without the traditional bird. Of those who do dine on turkey, between 10 and 20 per cent will obtain it at restaurants and hotels.

Of those fortunate ones who will eat at home, about half—it is anticipated—will have obtained the birds at legal ceiling prices through those "also fortunate" retailers who have been able to obtain very limited supplies. As for the rest—well, many turkeys will have cost the consumers exorbitant prices, either directly or indirectly through the so-called "black market."

Shortage Reasons

The reasons for the current turkey shortage summed up briefly, are: 1—The Government's action in freezing the sale of turkeys for the armed forces. 2—OPA ceiling prices. 3—Hotel and restaurant buying at prices in excess of ceilings. 4—Turkeys sold at farms at retail or "breeder" prices. 5—Extremely heavy birds because of extension of Government freezing date. 6—No turkeys in cold storage, as in the past.

Actually, there's plenty of turkey in the country. Some 470,000,000 pounds were produced. About 40,000,000 pounds, or less than 10 per cent, went to the armed forces. The remainder would leave about three pounds each for every man, woman, and child in the country. Divide this evenly between Thanksgiving and Christmas, and then deduct a considerable amount for seasonal sale, and there's still plenty of turkey for everyone.

Loss to Understand

Then, it may be asked, why isn't it available for everyone? Perhaps one local incident best tells the story. For the past 20 years, one large Boston buyer has been buying on an average of 5,000 pounds of turkey from a major packer for his holiday trade. This year, he has been turned down flat. Has the packer also been turned down? Are all the turkeys being sold at the growers' farms? Those are questions which should be investigated.

"We are at a complete loss to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

American Blitz Strikes Gilbert Isles; Titanic Battle Rages in Kiev Sector; Subsidy Defense Based on Price Curb

Government spokesmen join in appeal to keep system — Papers in partial support.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The Administration today continued warnings of inflationary price advances if its farm subsidies are defeated, while the scheduled House vote on the matter was postponed, with the possibility that the new tax bill will take precedence over the bill banning subsidies.

The vote was postponed because of the passing of Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania and Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee. Representative Ditter was killed in a plane accident over the week end and Representative Steagall passed on this morning. Congress will adjourn this afternoon immediately after eulogies are delivered for both men.

Mr. Steagall was leading the fight against the Administration subsidies. Speaker Sam Rayburn said at his press conference that the House may delay final consideration of the matter and take up the new tax bill tomorrow.

In any event the Administration seems to be in for two sharp rebuffs this week. The House is prepared to pass the new tax bill which pares down the Administration's request of $10,500,000,000 to $2,100,000,000. And despite the delay, it is all set to pass the antisubsidy measure.

Also gaining support isa move to take oil and coal price control out of the OPA and give it to Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes.

The following Administration leaders over the week end demanded continuation of subsidies: War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Office of Price Administration Chief, Chester Bowles.

Editorial Comment

With grudging reluctance a number of conservative newspapers have swung over into halfhearted support of the Administration subsidy program, or at least, into opposition to the blanket and wholesale prohibition of all subsidies as contained in the pending House bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Overwhelming approval of this bill is with its ban on subsidies expected tomorrow when it is due to come to a vote. Mr. Roosevelt will veto the measure, as he did last

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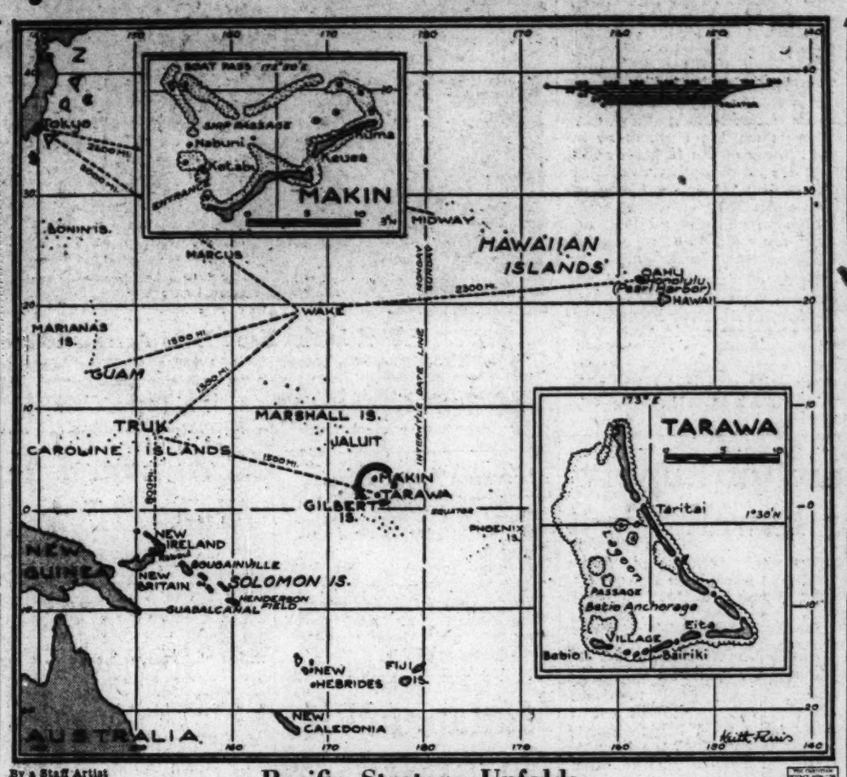

By a Staff Artist

Pacific Strategy Unfolds

New battle arena in Central Pacific and its relationship to Japan's far-flung network of Pacific bases, centered on the powerful fortress of Truk, is shown in this ma Close-ups provide detailed views of Gilbert Island atolls on which American Marines and Army troops are engaged in heavy fighting with the Japanese.

British Eighth Army makes gains in Italy; German Radio claims capture of Samos.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Heavy fighting is taking place on Makin and Tarawa atolls in the Gilbert Islands, but all reports indicate the invading American Marines and Army troops are making satisfactory progress.

The issue should be decided very soon. Both atolls are too small for large land forces to operate, and there is little natural cover for the defending Japanese. Admiral Nimitz appears to be hurling the full power of a major striking force against the two bases. In addition to the landing parties, battleships, aircraft carriers, and vast numbers of bombers and fighter planes are reported in action.

The invasions, which got under way Nov. 20, are doubtless the opening blows in a campaign to reduce all of Japan's larger Pacific island defenses preparatory to an attack on the great central bastion of Truk, 1,500 miles west of the Gilberts, which has been described as the Nipponese Pearl Harbor.

New landings may be attempted at other points in the Gilberts and in the neighboring Marshalls before, or immediately after, present operations are concluded. Admiral Nimitz's principal tactical problem would appear to be to keep his assaults moving at blitz speed before the enemy can strike back in force, perhaps in some other theater such as the Ellice Islands, Midway, or Hawaii.

Meanwhile, the Russians and the Germans are locked in a titanic struggle in the Kiev area, the British Eighth Army has made significant new gains on the Italian front, and the German Radio claims the British garrison on Samos, 20 miles north of Leros in the Aegean, has capitulated.

In Russia, the Germans are continuing with fresh reserves of men and matériel the counterattacks which resulted in the recapture of Zhitomir. The Nazis claim to have driven to within 40 miles of Kiev, and the Russians officially describe the situation as serious. However, the Russians have mounted a new offensive of their own against Krivoi Rog inside the Dnieper bend, and they shortly may be able to divert some of the hastily assembled German striking power. When opposing armies are matching offensive thrusts, the issue becomes primarily one of reserves. And there is every reason to believe the Red Army remains much stronger in manpower than the battered and depleted Wehrmacht.

In Italy, General Montgomery's men have captured San Pietro Avellana and Vastogirardi, two key towns overlooking the main road to Rome. They have not yet come in contact with the main German defense line, but they are in position for a full-scale assault upon it. Whether this assault will follow at once remains to be seen. The bad weather of the past few weeks must have retarded greatly the frontward movement of General Montgomery's supplies.

A fourth great battle for Changsa appears to be shaping up in Central China where two strong Japanese spearheads have thrust to within 10 miles of Changteh.

Central Pacific:

Americans Widen Gilbert Beachheads

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's Headquarters at Pearl Harbor said American Marines and foot soldiers had punched out several beachheads against strong resistance at Tarawa, Japan's key air base in the Gilberts, and at Makin, a seaplane

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Polish Query to Soviets: Conquerors or Friends?

By Charles Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—As the Russian armies plunge westward—today within 60 miles of the old Polish border—their advance precipitates two of the thorniest problems to emerge on the eastern front.

Will the Soviets recognize the territory which the Polish government-in-exile declares belongs to Poland?

Will the guerrillas of Poland, who hitherto have been waging a successful underground war against the Germans, turn their guns against the Russians as well?

The questions are of deeper import than to Poland alone. They involve matters of major precedent in dealing with liberated territories. They may crystallize now—rather than after the war, as was suggested at the Moscow conference—one of the most controversial of boundary issues.

The essence of the problem is as simple as its implications are complex. In September, 1939, the Russians and the Germans partitioned Poland. Russia occupied the eastern section of the country, taking a broad strip from 180 to 200 miles wide. And what now is to be considered "Polish" territory.

Major Issue in Peace

The boundary line the Russians are approaching is the prewar eastward border of Poland. Polish sources say that the minute Russian soldiers cross that line they will be on Polish soil. And they ask: "Will they come as liberators (which means that they would permit the Poles to govern the territory), or will they come as conquerors (considering the area as still incorporated within the Soviets)?"

The manner of their coming will determine the action of the Polish underground. It is one of the most highly organized in Europe. During four weary years of war they have been building not only a military organization but a skeleton civil organization, ready to take over the outlines of government at the day of liberation.

But they face a dilemma. If the underground "comes out," its personnel will become known. The Russians could liquidate it in 48 hours if it were their policy to do so. If the underground "stays under" the Russians could claim that there is no Polish organization available, and the Soviets themselves could govern the disputed territory.

Exchange of Territory?

And the Poles, too, face the question of what their own people would read into a Russian movement across the old Polish

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French Agree On Home Rule For Lebanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 22—Following strong Anglo-American pressure, the French National Committee has reinstated the Lebanese President, Bechara Khoury, and declared its intention of opening negotiations for the home-rule measure promised by France in 1941.

This move, together with the recall from Beirut of its delegate, Gen. Jean Helleu, the reinstatement of the President, and the liberation of Premier, Riad Sohl and two other Ministers, arrested by the orders of General Helleu, had been made on the advice of Gen. Georges Catroux. General Catroux, who was sent by Gen. Charles de Gaulle to handle the situation, quickly brought about an improvement.

The French have showed themselves more willing to meet some of the Lebanase demands for more home rule, while the latter have adopted a less intransigeant attitued than has marked their statements of the past 10 days.

The French appear to have been

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Youth Protection Is Linked To Goal of United War Fund

Total gifts of the Greater Boston United War Fund stood at $6,575,276 or 87.7 per cent of the goal this noon, according to an audit reported at the final report-luncheon of the drive. General Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr., fervently urged workers and public to send the Fund over the top during the two days which remain. With a goal of $7,500,000, Fund workers must collect more than $900,000 tomorrow and Wednesday.

Proof that Greater Boston's United War Fund is being administered thoughtfully and wisely is furnished in the fact, revealed today, that this year's budget for youth - protection agencies was made larger than ever. Well over a hundred such agencies depend for much of their income upon the Fund, for which Bostonians are now being asked to give $7,500,000 by Wednesday night.

Administrators of the Fund are not losing their sense of balance nor their concern for the future in the midst of admittedly heavy demands by wartime agencies such as the USO and its affiliates. They are constantly mindful of the need of caring for children, and are keeping Boston at the forefront, where it has always stood, in this field.

Typical of the hundreds of agencies working to save and care for Boston children is the Children's Aid Association, a Fund member. Its special function is the placing of dependent delinquent, or neglected children in foster homes—and it has been doing the job since 1863.

Without fanfare, this organization works day and night finding homes for children who need them, sending the right child to the right home, paying his board, and clothing him for the entire time he is within their ken, whether that be a month or several years.

In addition, they take care of young offenders overnight for the Juvenile and other courts pending the hearing of their cases. Several individual homes in Boston proper stand ready to serve them in this work.

During Civil War

It all started during the Civil War when a group of kindly parishioners of the Church of the Disciples (Unitarian), meeting in the church parlors in a customary discussion of civic affairs, reported that one of their Sunday School

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Rich Nazis Flee Reich Shivers

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 22—Travel is on the increase in Germany, according to reports reaching here. The travelers are rich and influential citizens of the Reich who have contracted a sudden desire to move elsewhere, this emotion having close relation to the penetration of Allied bombers into the skies over Germany.

Relatives of prominent Nazis are now reported discovering unexpected charms in such neutral countries as Sweden, Switzerland, and Spain. And now it is Turkey's turn.

Persons returning to Cairo from Ankara and Istanbul carry stories of numerous German arrivals in those cities. Sometimes it is a man or woman alone, but more often, it is a mother with children.

What is even more interesting, these travelers come prepared for a long stay. Many of them appear to have brought all their transportable wealth with them, and since it is a very serious crime in Germany to carry wealth from the country, it generally is assumed that these voyages received special permission.

There are even rumors that they have consented to bring with them some of the valuables of officials who put the required export stamp on their papers.

In any event, there are signs here that quite a few persons in the best position to evaluate Germany's chances of winning the war have decided to spend the winter where German snows—and allied bombs—can't fall on them.

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Europeans who also want to leave Germany are unable to do so. They are slave laborers recruited from conquered countries and forced to produce armaments which only prolong Nazi control over their homelands. Many of these workers labored in factories which have been bombed out and earlier in the war they were permitted to return to their homes until new jobs could be found for them. Now, however, Berlin has stopped that, since too many workers preferred hiding in the woods and mountains to a return to Germany.

U. S.-British Food Boards To Divide World Resources

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22—Wartime food and shipping boards operated jointly by the United States and Great Britain will continue to divide up the world's surplus resources according to national need in the rehabilitation era, it has been unanimously agreed by a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Council subcommittee.

Wisdom exercised by these combined boards in Washington will largely determine the success of UNRRA as a world-wide co-operative venture, and a pattern for future international organizations.

Because nations do not surrender their sovereignty to UNRRA, they will still be able to buy food, clothing and other supplies for their war-torn populations independently if they have the foreign exchange and shipping and do not like the combined board's allocations.

Two Deterrents

However, there will be two deterrents to individual noncooperative actiDn:

1. A provision in the UNRRA agreement signed at the White House by 44 nations that "all purchases by any of the member governments, to be made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes shall be made only after consultation with the Director-General, and shall, as far as practicable, will be carried out through the appropriate United Nations agency."

2. An agreement reached here instructing Director-General Herbert H. Lehman to present to the combined boards "over-all requirements for relief and rehabilitation of all the areas liberated and to be liberated so that global consideration may be given to these needs with all others."

UNRRA officials consider it important to keep final supervision over supplies and shipping in the hands of the wartime boards so preparations for helping postwar Europe will not interfere with winning the war.

Shortage of shipping and food has made it possible for the combined British-American boards to exercise almost a monopoly in determining how world supplies shall be used. Canada is also represented on the food board.

Decisions as to the relations between UNRRA and these already-existing boards were reached by a subcommittee headed by Col. John J. Llewellin, British Food Minister.

Satisfactory Progress

At a press conference, Colonel Llewellin expressed satisfaction at the "atmosphere of complete co-operation and greatest good will" in his committee.

"The manner in which these agreements have been reached gives happy augury to the success of future and further arrangements which will have to be undertaken in the sphere of inter-

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Cooley Lays Fish Tie-Up To Federal Inefficiency

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The fishermen's strike is the result of positively the most inexcusable demonstration of Government inefficiency," Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, declared in Boston today.

Mr. Cooley, who is also Executive Vice-President of the Federated Fishing Boats of New England and New York, Inc., represented the production end of the industry in the unavailing negotiations at Washington last week to head off the strike.

"I have visited Washington to work with officials there for 20 years and know the Government agencies pretty well," Mr. Cooley added. "In all that time I have never seen as agreat a chaotic mess as the fish division of the Office of Price Administration.

"They have dilly dallied with this dispute since the last of June and nothing constructive has been done in all that time.

"The boat owners are innocent bystanders, and were pulled into this tie-up not by the union but by the Government. The strike itself is a strike against Government edict. It is not a strike between the boat owners and the fishermen.

"Fishing matters would more properly be handled by the regional office of OPA which is familiar with the problem of the area and sufficiently manned with intelligence and ability to demonstrate its effectiveness."

The regional OPA office is located in Boston.

Word of a possible proposal for terminating the strike was awaited today from Washington. Headquarters of the OPA has been reported as considering raising the ceiling price a cent on Boston fish. However, that would not take care of New Bedford, where the dispute began, nor of the question of the Boston port differential, another angle in dispute. Officials of the fishermen's union have been quoted as dubious of a one-cent raise as adequate.

Ten fishing boats with 1,349,000 pounds of fresh groundfish arrived at the Boston Fish Pier over the weekend in time for the opening of business today. Most of the vessels were large trawlers. The boats will be tied up by the strike.

About 200 men joined the fishermen's strike today; they came ashore from the trawlers at the pier. Three of the 10 boats at the pier are small Italian vessels not affected by the strike. There are now about 250 men out on strike in Boston officially all told, and there are eight trawlers and two draggers tied up in Boston.

Union officials pointed out that as the men go ashore they can take war jobs immediately without getting any releases. In their work they are hired for one trip only and many of them have arrangements with some war-work plant to work for them between voyages.

Lucky Spars All Set for Thanksgiving Day

Official United States Coast Guard

Bird in the Hand Is an Accomplishment These Days

Spars Helen McMasters, Yeoman Third Class, of Dedham, Mass., left, and Geraldine Rogers, Yeoman Third Class, of Hubbard, Iowa, are all set now for Thanksgiving Day. They are shown with the birds they chose from a Millis, Mass., turkey farm. A joint Thanksgiving and the SPARS' first birthday anniversary is being observed this week.

German Alien Found at Tech Held in Court

Found prowling in a darkened corridor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology early yesterday morning, a German alien who told Cambridge police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was William Karl Meyer of Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, is being held in $25,000 bail. The case is being continued in the East Cambridge District Court until Dec. 1.

It was at 2:45 a. m. yesterday that William Bixby, a night watchman, was making the rounds of the administration building at the Institute, when he noticed a movement among the shadows of one corridor. All outside doors of the building had been locked. He halted the intruder at the point of his gun, and summoned John Lamond, captain of watchmen, who notified Cambridge police. A detail of officers went to the building at once.

Mr. Meyer told the police that he was a native of Lubec in Germany, but had been in the United States for 20 years, working as a janitor and laborer. He produced an enemy alien registration card, which gave his address as 416 Huntington Avenue, instead of Commonwealth Avenue, which he had said was his present residence. He explained that the Huntington Avenue address was that of the Tufts Medical School, where he had worked previously.

Asked why he had failed to report this change of address, Mr. Meyer declared that he did not know he was supposed to do that as an enemy alien.

He told police that he has two brother in the United States.

When questioned further by FBI agents, Mr. Meyer insisted that he had no recollection of going to M. I. T. He only remembered, he said, that he was trying to find his way out of the building when he encountered the night watchman.

Leather Tie-Up Tightens; Strike Enters Third Week

Tie-up of leather production at the center of the New England industry grew worse today as the strike, a row between labor organizations, went into its third week. Employers estimated that output in the area, chief producer in the country, had been cut to no more than 20 or 25 per cent. Plants were reported as pretty well closed down.

Strikers' refusal to comply with President Roosevelt's instructions to return at once to work has intensified the deadlock, as industry leaders viewed the situation today.

Apart from the actual strike, production also has been sliced by inability of a number of plants, which otherwise would be keeping up, to obtain coal or supplies. Delivery companies and coal trucks have declined to deliver.

"Peabody is a strong union town," commented one of the key men in leather today. "Sentiment against passing through a picket line is very old. A big sympathtic strike has developed. Not many of the C. I. O. men are going through the picket lines."

Fortunately the violence between the independent union and the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which police had anticipated might occur this morning, did not develop. They looked for trouble if the pickets of the independent tried to stop C. I. O. members from going to their jobs, but the independent did not interfere.

More effective than pickets thrown around plants where the majority of the workers are C. I. O. is the sympathy strike, as employers found it. Thus the tie-up has taken two turns. In 10 or 12 factories where members of the striking independent are dominant, nobody comes to work. In some others, where the employees are more or less in favor of the C. I. O., there are no deliveries and hence no work.

Lack of delivery is reported definitely worse than last week.

C. I. O. workers are going to work right along, Richard B. O'Keefe, President of the C. I. O. union, declared. He said the strikers had intimidated coal and delivery companies, that there were not enough police to handle the situation, that many orders were being done to enforce them. He claimed for the C. I. O. organization a large majority of the leather workers of the district. The independent, the National Leather Workers' Association, also claims the big majority, and is reported to have more community sentiment behind it.

Adequate Ammunition Supply To Close Big Lowell Plant

Lowell's huge ammunition plant, closing by Dec. 31, today stood as the only major war-production unit in New England to come under current cut-backs by the armed services, according to latest information in the various military headquarters here.

The shut-down of the .50 caliber plant, after hardly more than a year of output, was announced over the week end by the Army Ordnance Department.

Whether other establishments faced the ax became a question of public interest in view of other announcements within the past week tha the Army's arms program has shrunk $13,000,000,000 this fiscal year, and the Navy's some $5,000,000,000.

The Ordnance Department said its step in closing the 24 acres of buildings was being taken because the Army has enough ammunition "for any crisis, however unexpected."

"Virtual elimination of the submarine menace," improved efficiency of incendiary bullets, which are made elsewhere, and stores saved when the Aleutian campaign proved smaller than expected were mentioned as contributing factors.

Local offices of the Ordnance Department and the First Service Command had no additional announcements concerning future cuts, saying that none had come to their attention, except the Lowell case.

At First Naval District, assurances were given that the latest cut-back of the sea-going arm was the scaling-down of the destroyer-escort program some time ago, when it was found that not so many units were being required as was estimated at the time the submarine menace loomed larger.

At the Boston Navy Yard, for instance, the scaling down does not mean a falling off in employment, it was pointed out, because the available manpower will be put to work on submarines, which the Yard is just beginning to produce.

In Lowell, the ordnance layout, a branch of the Remington Arms Company, had employed 5,700 men and women at its peak, but in recent weeks, only about 3,500 were employed. Many employees indicated that they would go to the West Coast for employment in arms plants.

No information was available on the disposal of the Lowell facilities, which cost millions of dollars in the conversion of a cotton mill and in constructing new buildings, according to unofficial estimates, in the absence of any official figure on cost.

Scant Supplies of Turkey Reported for Tables of N. E.

Continued from Page 1

understand why a major packer, who was a substantial receiver last year, has absolutely no turkeys available to retailers this year in some of its branches," said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association, today.

Strongly suspecting that some New York buying syndicate may have stripped the New England turkey market at the producer level, Mr. McCabe added that some Bay State retailers, who usually buy in the New York market, had found quotations there running as high as 65 cents as against a 45½-cent ceiling. "No retailer could touch such prices," he declared.

In the opinion of Leavitt Parsons, Marketing Counselor for the New England Poultry and Egg Institute, the war has brought about a new type of distribution in the turkey field. The grower, he says, has turned retailer, and is supplying those who are able to get to him with plenty of turkey.

And, today, indications were that, over the pleasant week end, many a highway led directly to the turkey farms. Those with facilities and the opportunity to get to the growers' places of business will dine on turkey Thursday. So will many others who eat at restaurants and hotels which bought the turkeys at the farms. A few will have bought their turkeys at local markets. But, for the most part, New England civilians will do without turkey on Thanksgiving.

That's today's picture, at least.

Votes of New Englanders Recorded In Past Week Roll Calls in Congress

New England Votes in Congress

Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on roll calls during the past week follow:

The Senate

On a measure authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase $12,500,000 to $15,000,000 worth of newspaper advertising space for war bond sales (passed 40 to 35):

Yeas

Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine; Gerry and Green of R. I.; Austin of Vt.

Not Voting But Announced in Favor

Brewster of Maine.

Not Voting

Lodge of Mass.

The House

On the measure to increase pensions of veterans and dependents (passed 342 to 0):

Yeas

Clason, Curley, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewics and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows and Hale of Maine; Stearns of N. H.; Plumley of Vt.

Not Voting

Bates and Treadway of Mass.; Smith of Maine; Merrow of N. H.; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.

On a bill to increase compensation for total and permanent non-service-connected disabilities from $50 to $60 a month (passed 353 to 0):

Yeas

Clason, Curley, Gifford, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Lane, McCormack, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewics and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows and Hale of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.; Plumley of Vt.

Not Voting

Bates of Mass.; Smith of Maine; Fogarty and Forand of R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

'Carmen Jones' Leaving

The engagement of "Carmen Jones" at the Boston Opera House will end Saturday evening and the show will open at the Broadway Theater, New York, Thursday, Dec. 2. The unexpected termination of the Broadway engagement of "Artists and Models" made the house available.

Mattapan Wife Surprised By War-Aid Prize

Surprise was hardly the word for the reactions of Mrs. Francis L. Fraser of 245 Manchester Street, Mattapan, when her doorbell rang last night and she received a $50 war bond and learned that she had won a contest.

"I didn't hardly realize I'd entered any contest," Mrs. Fraser said today, describing how she received by airmail special delivery at about 7 o'clock last night word that she was winner in the National Association of Retail Grocers' contest, "How I Aid the Nation's War Effort."

"It was back in September, I think, when I saw a notice of the contest in a paper I picked up in a store," the young Mattapan housewife recalled. "It just said they wanted letters on what people were doing to help and any suggestions that others could follow. I answered it more in the spirit of passing along what ideas we'd had."

Mrs. Fraser, who is the mother of four children between the ages of 2 and 9, does her own housework, and with her husband, a worker at Bethlehem Fore River Shipyard, tended her own Victory garden this summer.

She can't remember what she wrote in her letter. "It wasn't anything that a lot of other people weren't doing," she said modestly. "We had started to raise a few chickens—in fact, when the bond came last night I was in the midst of fixing a couple of them for Thanksgiving—and I had to put up about 400 jars of food out of the garden. But a lot of people have done as much and probably more."

"I got a letter from the company about a week ago," she said, "asking me if I did my own housework, what size family I had, and a lot of things like that. I wrote back that I didn't think a person ought to brag about what they did, because that spoils the whole thing. After that I thought I wouldn't hear any more about it. So it was more than a surprise when the bond came."

She admitted she was glad to have the bond, but confessed, too, to a strong dislike of the publicity that seemed to be going with it. "I don't see what there is to write a newspaper story about," she said.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Colder

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and continued cold. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 30 degrees. Moderate winds Tuesday.

Southwestern Maine: Slight rain or snow in extreme southeast portion, ending early tonight, clearing and colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Clearing and colder tonight. Tuesday fair and continued cold, fresh winds diminishing slowly tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight, Tuesday fair and continued cold, fresh winds diminishing slowly tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet. Tuesday, 8:39 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

City Cleanup Cost $10,000

This year's cleanup campaign cost the City of Boston $10,000, it was disclosed today when Mayor Tobin submitted a loan order for that amount to the City Council to meet departmental expenses for handbills, signs, and educational pamphlets.

Salvation Army Opens New Center

Another Red Shield Servicemen's Center was opened by the Salvation Army this noon near the South Station in Boston.

Dedicatory exercises included greetings from Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, and from Mayor Tobin. Appropriate remarks were made by J. Willard Hayden, public benefactor and President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, and John E. Wilson, Chairman of the annual funds appeal.

This new Red Shield Center, located at Federal and Purchase Streets, has well-lighted quarters provided with showers, laundry and pressing facilities, well-equipped lounging and recreation rooms and a "Snack Bar." It is planned to keep serving until 3 a. m., and it is felt this club will fill a long-felt need in the area.

12 Interned Turkeys Escape; Eight Off for Parts Unknown

Of the dozen adventurous turkeys which zoomed across Public Alley 103 to a roosting place on top of a Ferry Street building in the North End last night, from which vantage point they gazed coolly down on excited Thanksgiving-minded crowds, eight are reported this morning to have taken off for undisclosed destinations, as the wartime saying is.

Most likely, it's thought, they are heading south. But, so far, their progress has not been noted by sky-watchers. And since bird-banding associations are not usually concerned with the migrations of fowl destined to end on holiday dinner tables, there seems small chance that the outcome of their break for liberty will ever be known.

Four of the well-fattened birds were induced by various means to fly back into the window from which they escaped yesterday, when, mysteriously enough, it was left open in the third floor loft of a Fulton Place poultry concern. There were something like 90 other turkeys in the loft that didn't even notice the break made by their fellows—or if they did, refused to accept the chance of liberty.

While the full dozen birds adorned the sloping slate roof of the Ferry Street building last night, police and interested volunteers did everything they could to get them to come down. They gobbled, but they refused to be moved by either cajolery or light missiles. Police declined to yield to suggestions that they should blaze away with their firearms, in the manner of Pilgrim Fathers.

Fire ladders, it appeared, are not intended for turkey hunting. And finally, the Animal Rescue League, police explained to ardent youngsters, does not have the necessary equipment for trapping large fowls on high roofs.

So there just wasn't much that could be done about it—except call the owner of the turkeys and give him the sad news that a window in his loft had been left open. By the time he came over to close it, the four birds that apparently preferred captivity to the glare of publicity outside, had flown back inside once more. But as to the other eight, that's a very open question.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION
1943

The last Thursday of November is a solemn and a sacred day for the people of this Commonwealth. It has been a solemn day and it has been a sacred one for more than three centuries.

The first time that our Puritan Fathers knelt to give thanks to God for the blessings of that most trying year just ended, they had little cause, we might think, for gratitude.

Miles of water separated them from many they held most dear. Often they were cold, and weary and hungry.

Still their hearts overflowed with thanks for the opportunity to live in a free land.

Three centuries have passed in which sorrow and joy and joy and sorrow have recurred in the life of this Commonwealth.

Now, in the Fall of 1943, we are sharing some of the things our Puritan Fathers experienced when they first gave thanks amidst a meagre harvest.

Many today are lonely in the absence of their loved ones. There are hardships of other sorts attending many more. These heavy burdens would be too much to bear were it not for the Faith we have which will give us courage to go on.

It is this faith in God and in ourselves for which we can be joyfully thankful today. Such a faith transcends every loss and loneliness—every sickness and hardship and sorrow.

It is a fiery weapon, and nothing can prevail against it.

Therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim as a day of

Thanksgiving and Prayer

Thursday, November 25, 1943

and I call upon the people of Massachusetts gathering in accustomed places of worship and in their homes to give thanks to God today for the privilege of living in our beloved land where we are free to worship Him and ask His guidance and help during these most troublous times.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

By His Excellency the Governor,

Leverett Saltonstall

F. T. Cook

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Peter Saltonstall Proving Himself In Marine Corps

The following story was written by Sergeant Hy Hurwitz of Mattapan, Massachusetts, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC. Delayed — Marine Sergeant Peter Brooks Saltonstall of Newton, Mass., may be the son of the Governor of Massachusetts, but to his Marine buddies he's "sarge" and a regular guy at that.

That famous ear-to-ear grin is still on Sergeant Saltonstall's face in spite of four months of combat on Guadalcanal and many months of intensive combat training.

Pete won the respect of a lot of people back in Boston when he left Harvard College during his junior year and became a $21-month buck private in the Marine Corps. Coming from a wealthy, influential family, and with the educational background for officers' training, he elected to serve in the enlisted ranks.

They call him "Governor," "Salty," "Pete" and "Sarge" these days but the title he likes best is "Sarge." He made Sergeant July 1 this year and has already passed a written examination for Platoon Sergeant with the highest mark of the group with whom he took the exam.

"Pa writes me a V-mail letter every Sunday," Sergeant Saltonstall disclosed. "The first half of the letter he devotes to Billy and Susy (Sergeant Saltonstall's brother and sister) and the last half of some of his problems. I guess he has his hand full."

"Pa is no genius like Edison or Einstein," Sergeant Saltonstall stated, "but he's as good as any man living. The way he and Ma brought me up has made it easy for me to get along with my buddies. I hope that if he does run for President he isn't beaten because it would hurt him a lot more than the honor of being the Republican candidate."

Permanent Code Group Proposed

Mayor Tobin today recommended that the seven-man advisory committee which directed a revision of the new building code be made a permanent body to assist the city in administrating the provision of the new code.

This recommendation was attached to an order approving the last five sections of the code which was submitted to the City Council today by Mayor Tobin.

The members of the Committee are James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner, Chairman; Francis B. Bulfinch, architect; Burtis Brown, consulting civil engineer; C. Clark Macomber, builder; John J. Tobin, city law department; A. B. MacMillan, consulting engineer; and John C. Kiley, real esate man.

Talk on Russia Planned

Prof. Michael Karpovich of Harvard University's history Department will discuss Russia at the Speakers' Luncheon Meeting of the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Nov. 29, at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge. Professor Karpovich was born in Russia and is a graduate of the University of Moscow.

General Kells to Speak

Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, U. S. A., Commanding General Boston Port of Embarkation, will speak to members and guests of the English-Speaking Union at a tea to be given in his honor tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street.

Youth Protection Is Linked To Goal of United War Fund

Continued from Page 1

children was being held at Charles Street Jail. A special committee was forthwith appointed to see what, if anything, could be done to keep this sort of thing from ever happening again. "Children must not be exposed to contact with adult criminals," they declared, "and should be held somewhere else than in a jail."

The work which began so modestly has gone on continuously ever since and has expanded. Twenty-one years ago the group joined with the Boston Society for the Care of Girls, founded in 1800 as the Boston Female Asylum. The two societies pooled their financial resources, their staffs of skilled social workers, their interests in and responsibilities for boys and girls. Meanwhile, the Children's Aid Society, as it had been called, had taken over the Gwynne Temporary Home for Children, the Massachusetts Infant Asylum and the Boston North End Mission, and was acting as special agent for the Huntington Institute for Orphan Children.

Now with a staff of 35 workers it carries a heavy load of cases, including aid to unmarried mothers.

This agency is just one of a large number whose chief source of income is the Greater Boston United War Fund.

Gifts of $500 or more acknowledged today by the Fund Headquarters included the following:

Individuals

$10,000—Mrs. James Dean.
$6,000—Irwin Benjamin.
$4,100—Dr. and Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck.
$3,200—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy.
$2,750—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swift.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Curtis; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hunnewell.
$2,344—Christian Science Committee, additional (total to date $4,115).
$2,093—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Cabot.
$2,000—Mrs. Gifford K. Simonds.
$1,800—Charles M. Cox; Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Jackson.
$1,500—Sidney L. Sholley.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wechsler.
$1,300—Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills.
$1,250—Moses T. Stevens.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beebe; Mrs. Leroy S. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill G. Hastings.
$900—Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw.
$840—Thomas H. Shepard.
$770—Philip C. Beals.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Constantin A. Pertzoff; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Quarles.
$700—Philip Putnam Chase; Mr. and Mrs. William L. W. Field; Misses Elsie T. and Sophie M. Friedman and Lee M. Friedman; Mrs. Frederick R. Grace.

Companies and Employees

$18,300—Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates and Subsidiaries.
$13,038—Massachusetts General Hospital employees.
$10,352—First National Bank of Boston and Affiliated Companies employees (not final).
$8,500—United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company and Boston office employees.
$5,100—Sherman Paper Products Co.
$4,200—National Rockland Bank of Boston.
$4,170—E. A. Shaw & Co., Inc., employees.
$4,000—Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company.
$3,349—New England Deaconess Hospital employees.
$3,329—National Shawmut Bank of Boston employees.
$3,246—Greater Boston Community Fund employees.
$3,000—Anderson Clayton & Company.
$5,825—Anderson Clayton & Company employees.
$2,915—Loomis, Sayles & Company, Inc. employees.
$2,869—Boston Dispensary employees.
$2,755—Raytheon Production Corporation employees.
$2,750—Hale & Dorr.
$2,700—Carter's Ink Co. employees.
$2,555—Boston Globe employees.
$2,500—Peter Bent Brigham Hospital employees; Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc.
$2,486—Simmons College faculty, students, and employees.
$2,395—Federal Reserve Bank of Boston officers and employees.
$2,000—Walter Baker & Company, Inc.
$1,972—Personal Book Shop employees.
$1,971—State Street Trust Co. employees.
$1,854—The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary employees.
$1,814—Visiting Nurse Association of Boston employees.
$1,800—Boston Lying-In Hospital employees; United States Naval Ammunition Depot employees.
$1,760—The Eastern Company.
$1,606—Bird & Son, Inc.
$1,523—Hollingsworth & Whitney Company employees.
$1,519—Free Hospital for Women employees.
$1,506—Granada Wines Inc.; Samuel Heller Leather Co, Inc.; Pilgrim Trust Company.
$1,438—Family Society of Boston employees.
$1,400—Agoos Leather Companies, Inc.
$1,333—Morgan Memorial Co-operative Inds. & Stores Inc. employees.
$1,271—Merchants National Bank of Boston employees.
$1,047—New England Home for Little Wanderers employees.
$1,000—Ackerman & Patterson, Inc.; Atlantic Lumber Company; Burton Furber Coal Co.; H. J. Dowd Company, Inc.; Fiduciary Trust Co.; H. B. Humphrey Co. employees; London Harness Co. and employees; Loomis, Sayles & Company, Inc.; Union Market National Bank; Warren Brothers Roads Company.
$933—Children's Aid Association employees.
$900—Seller Operations and employees; Wellesley Municipal employees.
$858—The Church Home Society for the care of children of the Protestant Episcopal Church employees.
$838—Boston Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$803—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc. employees.
$800—National Casket Company; Storrs & Bement Company.
$750—East Weymouth Wool Scouring Co.; Lyne, Woodworth & Evarts; Webster-Thomas Co.
$714—Railway Express Agency employees.
$709—Charles Gilman & Sons, Inc.
$663—Massachusetts Investors Trust employees.
$655—Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor Inc. employees.
$641—New England Pressed Steel Co. employees.
$635—New England Baptist Hospital employees.
$625—Shepard Steamship Company.
$600—Crotty Brothers, Inc.
$560—Winchester Municipal employees.
$534—Provident Institution for Savings employees.
$500—Albiani Lunch Company; Baird & Bartlett Company; C. W. Clafin Company; Consolidated Paper Box Co.; Dampney Company of America; Hebb & Meakin, Inc.; Mutual Boiler Insurance Company; Old Corner Book Store, Inc. and employees; Paris Leather Company.

Validity Test Coming on Auto Inspection Rule

Validity of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles' regulation requiring Massachusetts motorists to have their cars inspected periodically and to have an official inspection sticker affixed to their automobile windshields, will be tested in Massachusetts' higher courts.

Fined $5 today by Judge Arthur P. Stone in the East Cambridge District Court after being found guilty of charges of failing to comply with the regulation, Franklin P. Hammond of Cambridge, retired Superior Court judge, appealed the decision.

Judge Hammond, who acted as his own counsel when the case was tried last Thursday, told the court:

"There is no statute or law ever passed by the Legislature to compel automobile owners to display stickers on their windshields. It is merely a rule or regulation made by the Registrar, who is an administrative officer.

"The Registrar goes beyond the authority granted. I say that the rule challenged here was made without statutory law and there is no such offense known in law as that with which I am charged.

"I understand hundreds of motorists have appeared in this court and have been fined various sums. I claim this was all illegal."

Frederic Jesup Stimson

Frederic Jesup Stimson, who passed on in Dedham last Friday, was a former United States Ambassador to Argentina and Brazil. Mr. Stimson for many years was one of Massachusetts leading Democrats. Besides serving for two years as Assistant Attorney-General he was chairman at two State Democratic conventions.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

John V. Kelleher will lecture on "The Irish Revolution and Civil War" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Open to the public.

Tuesday

"Historic Bronzes" is the subject of a talk by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

In the sixth lecture in the series of 16 talks on "Practices in Book Publishing" which are given every Tuesday evening at 6:30 p. m., at the Boston University college of business administration, Mr. Edward L. Morss, plant manager of Ginn and Company's Athenaeum Press, will give a non-technical description of "The Making of a Book."

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William D. Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in the Church Edifice, at 8 p. m.

Douglas Bush will talk on "The Recent Dethronement of Milton" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Meeting of the Dickens Fellowship 8 p. m. Parish Hall of Arlington Street Church. Lecture entitled "A Ramble in Dickens Land," by Miss Florence Smith, with stereopticon illustrations in color.

Boston Public Library lecture hall—7:45 p. m. The Jew in Literature, in observance of Jewish Book Week. Speakers: Miss Fanny Goldstein, Dr. Ben M. Selekman, Dr. Elsig Silberschlag and Prof. Salo W. Baron.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Union Disputes Put in Hands Of Mediation Unit

WASHINTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court today gave the National Mediation Board broad power over jurisdictional disputes between unions by ruling that Congress left such controversies "to agencies or tribunals other than the courts."

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the 7-to-2 opinion on litigation involving controversies between engineers and firemen of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad and the Southern Pacific Company.

"We believe," Mr. Justice Douglas asserted, "that Congress left the so-called jurisdictional controversies between unions to agencies or tribunals other than the courts."

The majority opinion added that the questions involved "are not justifiable issues under the Railway Labor Act."

The question at issue was whether the Railway L abor Act gives an organization of locomotive engineers the exclusive right to bargain and contract collectively for its members concerning the rules and working conditions governing the entry of firemen into the engineers' c raft. Mr. Justice Douglas said that "in this case, no declaratory decree should have been entered for the benefit of any of the parties; any decision on the merits would involve the granting of judicial remedies which Congress chose not to confer."

Similar Ruling

The Court too k asimilar position in another case ruling that a Federal district court lacked power to review the action of the National Mediation Board in certifying the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen as bargaining agency for all yardmen employed by the New York Central Railroad Companp.

Mr. Justice Douglas, also deliveriny that opinion, ruled that "Congress has long delegated to executive officers or agencies the determination of complicated questions of fact and of law."

The Court refused to review a decision that an employer may be compelled to produce records sought by the Wage-Hour Administrator without first holding a hearing to determine whether the company is subject to the Wage-Hour Act.

All that is required, the Eighth Federal Circuit Court ruled, is that the Administrator show that he has "reasonable ground to believe" that an employer is subject to the act.

Decision Challenged

Challenging this decision, Perkins & Co., St. Louis, Mo., public accountants, contended it violated "rights of privacy" and authorized "unreasonable searches and seizures."

The Court refused to review the conviction of 18 members of the Socialist Workers Party on charges of conspiring to cause insubordination in the armed forces of the United States and the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

They were convicted Dec. 1, 1941, in the Federal District Court at Minneapolis and sentenced to prison terms ranging from a year and a day to 16 months. Defense attorneys said it was the nation's first peacetime sedition trial.

Sections of the 1940 Alien Registration Act, under which they were indicted, were challenged as an unconstitutional infringement of the right of free speech. The Federal Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., which upheld the convictions, held the legislation, as applied, to be constitutional.

To Review Oklahoma Case

The Court agreed to review a decision that Oklahoma officials had no right to seize alcoholic beverages transported from outside the State and consigned to the Fort Sill Military Reservation, located within Oklahoma.

At issue specifically was the seizure by Oklahoma City and County officials of 225 cases of wine and liquor which the Yellow Transit Company was transporting from East St. Louis, Ill., to the F. A. S. Officers' Club at Fort Sill.

The Tenth Federal Circuit Court ruled that the officials had no right to confiscate the liquor because, since the military reservation was under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, there was "no transportation into Oklahoma for delivery or use therein."

The Court ruled that a railroad may not sue a shipper for freight charges after expiration of the three-year period allowed by statute when the shipper had entered into an agreement to waive this time limitation.

Justice Wiley Rutledge delivered the unanimous opinion, involving a suit by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the Mid-State Horticultural Company, Inc., of Fresno, Calif. The railroad was granted a $21,822 judgment by the California Supreme Court.

Air Crash Kills 18 In U. S. Naval Plane

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 22 (AP)—A large U. S. naval transport plane crashed into a mountainside about 30 miles east of here Nov. 19, killing all of its 18 occupants, 17 of whom were Americans.

The Mayor of the City of Marica, near the scene of the accident, said the plane was only a few minutes' flying distance from its objective, the Santos Dumont Airport, when it crashed and burst into flames.

Gets OWI Post

Associated Press

George W. Healy, Jr.

Mr. Healy leaves the managing editorship of the New Orleans Times-Picayune to become Director of Domestic Operations of the Office of War Information to succeed Palmer Hoyt.

Dairy Group Hits 11th-Hour Air 'Choke-Off'

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Owen M. Richards, Manager of the American Dairy Association, said the organization's regular Sunday radio program from Chicago was "choked off the air at the 11th hour" yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company and replaced by a speech by a leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "which is not in harmony with the farmer's viewpoint."

Mr. Richards said the Association had "started an inquiry at Washington." He didn't elaborate, except to say he expected the investigation to be taken up in the House fo Representatives.

He said the talk substituted for the dairy program was delivered from Detroit by R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O., United Automobile Workers of America. He said Mr. Thomas "made a political issue" of the subsidy question and attempted to "frighten farmers by reminding them of the agricultural depression following the last war."

"The program sponsored by 5,000,000 dairy farmers was choked off the air at the 11th hour when the controversial subject of food subsidies affecting the nation at large was approaching a Congressional decision," Mr. Richards said.

"The American Dairy Association has been careful not to involve its members in this controversy. We have always presented both sides of the question and on the Sunday radio program based our views on economics and not politics.

"To have our radio time taken away in this fashion and given to the C. I. O., which is not in harmony with the farmer's viewpoint, is shocking. The method used borders on dictator-nation methods and is not expected in free America.

Mr. Richards said the NBC notified the Association on Nov. 19 that the program "Voice of the Dairy Farmer" would not be given its usual radio time. He said the association protested without avail.

In Chicago, an NBC spokesman confirmed that the Thomas speech had been radiocast at the usual time of the dairy program and said any explanation would be made by the NBC New York Office.

May Company Retirement Plan Up for Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22—A pension plan for the employees of the May Company and of the six other stores operated by the May Department Stores Company will be submitted for approval of stockholders at a special meeting on Dec. 16. Notices have already been mailed to stockholders.

Approximately 15,000 employees of the Company will participate. The plan was adopted by the Board of Directors after two years' investigation and study. The adoption of the plan is subject to approval by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The plan provides for a life-time retirement income for employees who reach the age of 65 after one or more years of service—benefits being based on length of service and amount of earnings before retirement. As an example of benefits payable under the plan an employee reaching the age of 65 who has been making $3,600 a year after 30 years of service will on retirement receive approximately $1,594 a year.

Married employees will receive larger aggregate benefits. Credit for service rendered will be given employees in the Armed Forces.

Morton J. May, President, stated that the Company has heretofore had an informal retirement program under which many of its employees have been pensioned. Adoption of a definite funded retirement plan, the company believes, will provide "a sense of security important to the well-being of every individual."

"Social Security benefits, to which employees contribute, are thus far adequate to provide only the most elementary needs," Mr. May said. "Our plan, to which employees make no monetary contribution, substantially increases the employees' total income after reaching 65 years of age."

Chief Justice Stone Declines To Act in Soldier Vote Setup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone said in a letter read to the Senate today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, that he would decline to take part in appointing any member to a proposed War Ballot Commission which would administer absentee voting by the armed forces.

Under terms of the pending Servicemen's Vote Bill, the Chief Justice could be requested by the President to appoint an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court judge to serve as an umpire and cast the deciding vote in case of a deadlock on the proposed four - member bipartisan commission.

Senator Vandenberg told Senato Theodore Francis Green (D) of Rhode Island, co-author of the measure with Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, that the Chief Justice's objection to following this procedure made it necessary to rewrite "the very heart and center of the bill," designed to permit service personnel to vote in next year's general election.

Chief Justice Stone said in his letter to Senator Vandenberg that he would regard the performance of such a function as outlined in the bill "as incompatible with the obligations which I assumed with the office of Chief Justice and as likely to impair my usefulness in that office."

Earlier in the day a Republican Senate caucus left the way open for individual attempts to change the bill on the floor, but the party members did not commit themselves jointly to any specific amendments.

Much of the discussion in the closed meeting involved a suggestion to eliminate the proposal for a judge to pass on contested decisions. Some members want the Commission confined to two members of each major party with a requirement that at least three members agree on any question.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas introduced an element of Democratic opposition with a challenge to the constitutionality of the whole plan.

1,000 Bombers Flown From Willow Run Plant

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Nov. 22

The Ford Motor Company has announced, with approval by the War Department and the United States Army Air Forces, that "more than 1,000 four-engined B-24 bombers have been flown from Willow Run during the last year."

"This does not include substantial numbers shipped in knock-down sets for final assembly elsewhere," the statement added.

The figures are the first official production statistics ever released on the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant.

Ground for the big Willow Run plant was broken on April 18, 1941, with an outlay that has gradually mounted until it exceeds $60,000,000. In excess of 40,000 workers currently ate employed at the plant.

New Imprint of Tokyo Steps to War

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Hitherto unpublished details of Japan's relentless march from one act of aggression to another during "prewar" days are disclosed in a series of diplomatic documents published Nov. 20 by the State Department.

Nearly 700 such records are contained in the first volume of "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Japan: 1931-41, Volume I." A second volume is expected in a few weeks.

Scattered throughout the record are repeated indications by the Japanese that they had no intention of acceding to American wishes, particularly in regard to aggression in China.

Secretary of State Hull, in fact, is quoted as having told the Hungarian Minister in September, 1938, that "since August a year ago I have proceeded here on the theory that Japan definitely contemplates securing domination over as many hundreds of millions of people as possible in Eastern Asia . . . through the Pacific islands to the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. . . ."

The story begins with the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese in 1931, at which time Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister in Peiping, cabled the State Department that a week before the Mukden incident he had been warned by John C. Ferguson, an American who was then an adviser to the Chinese Government, that Japan would occupy Manchuria within three months.

[Mr. Ferguson, since retired, is a repatriate on the Gripsholm, due in New York Dec. 2.]

Mr. Johnson concluded, he reported, that the incident was an aggressive act long planned by Japan.

The Japanese got away with it, though their action brought them under sharp American criticism.

By July, 1937, the Japanese were ready for another venture and invaded North China after the incident at Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping.

At this time, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Cabinet and the press were squarely behind the military aggression in China.

By November, 1938, Japan was ready to show its hand. It had joined the anti-Comintern pact with Germany and Italy, and Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye declared that "Japan is determined also to co-operate in the re-establishment of world order guided by a common view of the world"—the Axis view.

In February, 1941, Japanese attacks on American property were so frequent that Ambassador Grew told the Japanse Foreign Office it was impossible to believe that the Japanese authorities in China were endeavoring to avoid new incidents.

In the tense summer of 1941, Japan occupied French Indo-China, after which the United States froze Japanese credits.

This step enraged the Japanese, and from then on the position of Americans and American interests in China became progressively worse until the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Millions of good American families like the Walter Petersons, 1 School St., Wayne, Ill., these busy war days are getting a lot of fun out of working and *saving*. You can plan as they do for a secure and comfortable future in the Post War World.

What do You Want in Your Personal Post War World?

Help make hopes come true by doing these 7 Practical Things now

WALTER PETERSON is doing an essential war job, but he doesn't think for a minute that his responsibilities end *there*.

He's looking ahead—to the personal benefits he wants in the peace to follow Victory. He's starting now, working and planning for those good things of life for which folks in our land have always been willing to work, fight and *save*. Many of us are already following his course—all of us *can* follow it.

Here are seven practical things our Government suggests that we can all do *now* to win the future benefits we want to enjoy:

1. Buy and hold war bonds—to lend our country the money it needs now to fight the war to Victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Cooperate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

That's the American way of hard work and thrift. It means a long look ahead to a future rich in the comforts of American living. It also means a great deal for all of us right now . . .

For by saving more and spending less, by doing *all* the seven things that this plan of action calls for, we do something very practical and effective to hold down the cost of living.

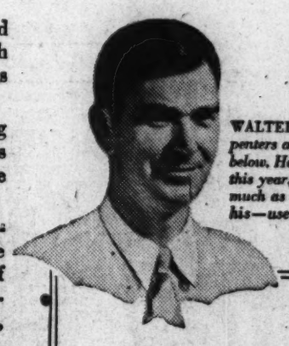
So let's all get together to put our money *usefully* to work—helping to win the war, to keep the "lid" on prices, and to provide for the kind of future we want in the Post War World. A practical way to get started is to work out a budget, using the form shown here.

• • •

AMERICA'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES bring you this plan of action not only to help you to win the kind of future you want, but to urge you to join wholeheartedly with all loyal Americans to keep down living costs during these critical war days.

By acquiring life insurance, with the guidance of their life insurance agents, 67 million policyholders have already joined together in taking one of the effective steps our Government suggests.

Remember that the premiums you pay for your life insurance are also helping to pay for the war—for a large part of them are invested in Government bonds.



WALTER PETERSON is in charge of carpenters at an aircraft plant. Note his budget below. He has added to his "security dollars" this year, so that now he saves two-thirds as much as he spends! Match your budget with his—use the column at the right.

OUR FAMILY INCOME THIS YEAR WILL BE	$2,800	____
OUR BASIC LIVING EXPENSES (including taxes)	1,680	____
OUR SECURITY DOLLARS		
WAR BONDS	500	____
LIFE INSURANCE	120	____
SAVINGS ACCOUNT	500	____
DEBT PAYMENTS		____

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF AMERICA . . . . 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

Current Art Exhibitions in Boston — The Don Cossack Male Chorus

Modern French Paintings Seen in Noteworthy Display

By Dorothy Adlow

Doll & Richards seems to have fallen under the persuasive influence of its neighbor, the Institute of Modern Art. It is offering for the next two weeks a noteworthy exhibition of paintings by modern Frenchmen. A dozen and a half pictures indicate many of the innovations and departures of Parisians who happily pursued the course of art for art's sake since the début de siècle.

We recall just such exhibitions in the thickly carpeted galleries of the Rue de la Boëtie in Paris, discussed by responsive spectators in many languages and inflections. Then, a picture seemed rightfully set apart from every-day life, a happy retreat from fact, a vehicle for the expression of rarefied feeling, a crystallization of a vision, an exteriorization of fantasy. Some artists were intellectual; other sought for an equivalent of feeling in line or color. At best it was an exotic product, from which Boston, by and large, held aloof. But today, America has become the refuge and repository of art of the Twentieth Century and we in Boston are showing our responsibility as host and custodian.

We see Picasso of the earlier days in a portrait, "Tête de Femme." In 1901 he was newly acquainted with Paris and fascinated by the dauntlessness of Toulouse-Lautrec. This is Picasso being initiated into bright color, angular characterization, little strokes of the brush; Picasso human and sentimental.

A still-life by Georges Braque shows the tendency to depart from visible fact, to tamper with the contours of things. A similar sophisticated simplification is apparent in the Derain still-life which preserves a classical aloofness to the incidental and circumstantial. The pots of flowers painted by Alexander Dufresne carry that preoccupation further, showing that the Parisian might work with still-life with the circumspect planning of an architect, placing responsibility upon each stroke of color, each shadow and light for compositional structure.

Amadeo Modigliani embraced the archaisms, made portraits with a calculated artlessness. The portrait in this exhibition shows how a painter, once he had shed the authority of naturalistic representation, could simplify contours, lop off details, force the figure into a rigid mold of spheres and ovals. Barring the rubber-stamp rendering of facial features, the Modigliani treatment of form has become fairly common practice.

Albert Marquet was one of the untamed ones, Les Fauves. His "Environs de St. Raphael," however, is anything but untamed; on the contrary, it is composed, controlled and calm. It seems that the artist was strenuously avoiding the fluctuating, transitory effects of the Impressionists. Maurice Denis carries on the mood of Gauguin, abandoning light and shade for the expressiveness inherent in color, form, and pattern. Artists today seem to have abandoned that songful, fresh, unabashed use of pigment.

Other exhibitions carry on the refinements, the exoticism, the individualistic variations of the Ecole de Paris. For contrast, there is the courtroom scene painted by Jean Louis Forain. Here is the one picture with a critical tradition, reaching back to Rembrandt, to chiaroscuro, but the spirit was modern, the spirit of revolt, which dared express itself in an era of democratic liberation.

Other exhibitors are Jean de Botton, Eric Isenburger, Henry Matisse, André Dunoyer de Segonzac, William Thoeny, and Felix Edward Valloton.

Katchadourian at Vose's

An exhibition of paintings by Sarkis Katchadourian is now on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries.

This artist, of Armenian birth, lived in Paris until the war and now resides in New York. The paintings treat subjects of India and American and domestic themes. Mr. Katchadourian does not seem moored to any of the pronounced tendencies of modern painting but has evolved a style of painting especially suited to his moods. He employs bright fruity colors sometimes, and on occasion he seems occupied in lineal patterns employing a limited palette.

The themes of India are particularly engaging for they introduce a strange and exotic atmosphere. The artist acquired a more ethereal mode of expression to communicate what he saw and felt there with greater authenticity. The dancers, the "Sacred Bull," portrayals of veiled women, genre scenes are evocatively painted. The two portraits of Ghandi were painted from life.

There are still-life studies, domestic scenes in which the picturesque wife of the artist graces the composition, and portraits of Princess of Travancore and Dikran Kelekian.

Sarkis Katchadourian painted a series of invaluable reproductions of ancient Indian frescoes in caves and rock-cut temples. The pictorial record was made with accuracy. These reproductions were brought to the western world where the wonders of this ancient pictorial art were comparatively unknown. Something of the luxuriance and buoyancy of the ancient Indian frescoes has permeated the artist's own manner of painting. Perhaps that is why the pictures at the Vose galleries seem so distinguished, so puzzlingly unlike the handiwork of his contemporaries.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Ruth Hammon. Through November.
Copley Society of Art, 196 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Dorothea S. Bassett. Through Nov. 26.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Twentieth century French paintings. Through Dec. 4.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Recent water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt. Through Nov. 27.
New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Sarkis Katchadourian. Through Dec. 3.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.
Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, 2 to 6 Sundays. Closed Mondays, also National Holidays. Exhibition of Boston, 1630-1872. Through Dec. 5. War Art, paintings from the battle fronts commissioned by Life Magazine. Through Nov. 24.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Opening Nov. 26: Exhibition, "Brazil Builds."
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Flower pictures and portraits by Mildred Jones; miniatures by Alma H. Bliss; lithographs by Lester Hornby. Through November.
Wellesley: Farnsworth Art Museum, Wellesley College—Painting and sculptures by members of the Wellesley Society of Connecticut artists.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Museum (Rhode Island School of Design)—American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. Through Nov. 24.
Providence Art Club: Water colors by Frederic Whitaker. Nov. 23-Dec. 5.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Pottery by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Schier, color wood engravings by Charles Bartlett.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Exhibition sale by the artist members of the Portland Society of Art. Through Nov. 28.

Connecticut

Hartford: Wadsworth Athenaeum—17th Century Italian paintings. Through January. 19th Century American costumes. Through Nov. 27. Paintings by Connecticut artists.

'George Moore Leaving the Opera'

Painting by J.-L. Forain in the exhibition of "French Art of the Nineties," sponsored by the Boston Chapter of France Forever, which opens Tuesday night at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

San Carlo Opera

The postponed engagement of the San Carlo Opera Company is now set for December. There will be 12 performances beginning Dec. 26 at the Boston Opera House.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Boston Opera House—"Carmen Jones," by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Staged by Hassard Short, presented by Billy Rose. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)
Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring Zasu Pitts. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)
Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)
Shubert—"Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Thanksgiving Day matinee at 3.)

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall—Final concert in the series by Maxim Schapiro. Presented by the Boston University School of Music and Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:20, 8:20. "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.
Esquire—"My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.
Exeter—"My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 5, 8:10. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:25. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.
Keith Memorial—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 3:15, 7, 10. "Victory Through Air Power." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.
Kenmore—"Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 6, 9:40. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. 12:45, 5:04, 9:26. "When You're in Love," Grace Moore, Cary Grant. 10:26 a. m., 2:58, 7:30.
Metropolitan—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:10. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
Modern—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 8:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.
Normandie—"Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. "Phantom of the Opera." 10:40 a. m., 1:36, 4:10, 6:15, 9:40.
Old South Theater—"Under Cover," review, 30 minutes of latest news, "Unusual Occupations," "Ode to Victory," "Kate Smith Specialties," cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Orpheum—"I Died It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:35, 6:55, 10:15. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:35.
Paramount—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Albert Dekker. 8:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.
Scollay—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. "Passport to Suez." 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.
South Station Theater—"Children of Mars," "Mormon Trails," "All Sails Set," "Showland Sentinels," "Shot in the Escape," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"I Died It," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 6:40, 10:10. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:30, 5, 8:30.
Telepix—"March of Time—Portugal," "Spaniel Champions," "Pitching Horseshoes," "Nazi Leaders," "Hollywood Snapshots," "The Blue Danube," "Donald Duck." "Moscow Conference." "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Tremont—"Too Many Husbands," 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:45, 10:08. "Shadow of the Thin Man," Jean Arthur. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20.
Uptown—"Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 8:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8. **Allston**: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwynne. "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie." **Regent**: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Get Going," Grace MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. Lucky," Laraine Day. "Arizona," Jean Arthur, William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "The Aleutians."
Coolidge Corner: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains. "Prairie Chickens," Susan Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott. 1:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 2, 8.
University: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "My Kingdom for a Cook." Charles Coburn. 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susan Foster. "Isle of Forgotten Sin." **Carradine**: **Codman Square**: "For Whom the Bell Tolls." 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "This is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "It Happened One Night," 3:42, 9:12. "Lost Horizon," 1:45, 7:05.
Park: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Adventures of a Rookie. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Rochester, Ann Miller. 2:30, 8:15. Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 3:45, 9:30.
MALDEN—Granada: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 1:45, 5:10, 8:35. "Wintertime," Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. 3:20, 6:27, 9:35.
Mystic: "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:55, 7:55. "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Don Ameche, Tyrone Power. 3:38, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Revenge of the Zombies," John Carradine. 2:15, 8. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 3:26, 9:08.
Maplewood: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:47, 8:47. Also Selected Short Subjects.
Strand: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy.
Fellsway: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Rochester. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, Harry James. "Falcon in Danger." 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
NEWTON — Paramount: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "The Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. "Adventures of a Rookie."
Strand: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Baer William Bendix.
Strand: "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Strand: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2:00, 7:34. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3:23, 9:10.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 8.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Anne Gwynne.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer. **Coolidge**: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo and Tom Neal. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, Rochester.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Destroyer," M. Chapman. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor.

Characteristic Program Given by Russian Singers

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Characteristic of Russian church music, as came out in the singing of the Don Cossack Chorus, Serge Jaroff, conductor, at Symphony Hall on Saturday evening, is a certain fluidity, made possible, and indeed perhaps necessary, because of its being sung by men. No two male choirs are just alike, and the music, for best effect, must always be adapted to a group as it happens to be organized. The consequence is, that while the melody sung in one place and one one occasion may be the very thing that is sung in another place and on another occasion, the effect will not be the same at all.

With a choir of mixed voices, on the contrary, there is more likely to be a standard, one set of singers will be so much like another that the music will want to remain established. For that reason, your Handel oratorio choruses and your Bach cantatas are written to stay written. They are not subject to adaptation.

To look at the Russian side of the question, take the "Gospodi pomilui" of Lvovsky, which the Don Cossacks inserted in the early part of their program. It is arranged by Jaroff; and while fundamentally identical with what an otherwise assembled lot of men than this couple of dozen would sing, it has a mark of its own. Who would think of shifting around ever so little the notes of the "Kyrie eleison" of the Bach B minor Mass?

The Russians, in truth, are great arrangers, particularly in the vocal field. Bach, for that matter, is an adroit arranger, the difference being that what he writes becomes fixed and frozen. The only pieces in the Don Cossack scheme not avowedly shaped to Don Cossack requirements was "Blessed Art Thou, O Lord," by Tchaikovsky, and "In Thy Kingdom," by Tchesnokoff. But the Tchaikovsky work is but a variation composed on an ancient melody, and that whittles the classic down pretty small.

Here are singers, then, who bring along a living music. The composing and the performing are like a single action. The second half of their bill ran much to the comic, familiar stuff, as some say the comic must be, and a little of the military. A patriotic moment intervened toward the end—"The Morning Greets Us," by Shostakovitch, arr. Jaroff, designated as Hymn of the United Nations; a march tune, old style, and perhaps all the better for being somewhat on the dignified side and not too "catchy."

The usual pair of male dancers were there with their diversions in acrobatics, the choristers in their blue suits, red stripes, forming a semicircular background on the platform. Again something remembered from former years, orchestra of voices furnishing rhythm for the stepping and the whirling.

Stage News

Two openings now seem to be in prospect for Dec. 6 in Boston. Michael Todd, according to report in New York, is planning to begin the road tour of "Star and Garter" here that evening. "The Army Play by Play" has been definitely announced for that date at the Wilbur for some time.

Corp. George Batson, stationed with the U. S. Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, N. J., has been granted leave to attend the opening of his new comedy mystery, "Ramshackle Inn" at the Wilbur Theater tonight. The soldier-playwright, who has been in the Army for almost a year, reports back to his post Thursday morning.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Melodic Favorites.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Robert Merrill's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Piano-Organ Recital.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Ted Cole, Bobby Norris.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"The Army Air Forces."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—Bill Corum's Comedy Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar; Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Jose Morand's Orchestra.

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," new comedy mystery by Corp. George Batson, presented by Robert Reud for a pre-Broadway engagement. ZaSu Pitts is starred and Luella Gear, Dorothy Mackaill, Harlan Briggs, and Paul Hubert are featured in a cast which includes Mary Barthelmess, William Barrett, St. Clair Bayfield, Hall Shelton, Royal Dana Tracey, Helen Heigh, Watson White, John Lorenz, Maurine Alexander, and Robert Toms.

The production has been directed by Arthur Sircom; the setting at Gloucester has been designed by Frederick Fox and the costumes are by Peggy Clark.

Concert Cancelled

The concert scheduled for Nov. 28 by Vronsky and Babin has been cancelled; Mr. Babin has just been inducted into the armed forces. Tickets may be exchanged for any other event in the Celebrity Series by sending them to Mr. Richmond's offices in the Pierce Building, Copley Square, by Nov. 27.

Collins to Give Recital

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg, 48.4 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Roundup." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—London Philharmonic Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Mediterranean Conquest." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GRX, 9.49 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimbas. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

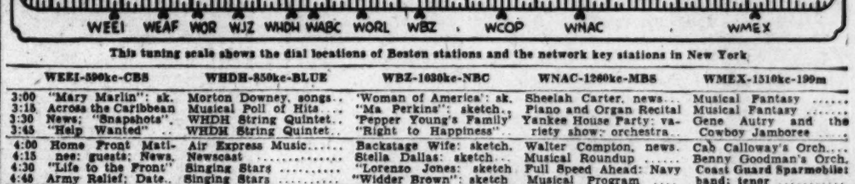
Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Nov. 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH String Quintet	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Mati-	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:15	nee; guests; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:30	"Ode to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Full Speed Ahead; Navy	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Sing Sing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Musical Program	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries";	Musical Roundup	Harry James's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	'Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News! 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed. Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Capt. Gene Raymond, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter	'Lum 'n' Abner"	"Soldiers of the Soil"	Fulton Oursler Reports.	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Curtain Time
9:00	Theater: Loretta	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	James Melton, tenor;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Young, Alan Ladd,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	bert: Quintet in C
9:30	William Bendix, in	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Bill Gray Comedy	major
9:45	"China"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Show; songs; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: M. O'Sullivan,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	'Immortal Sergeant'	Boston P. O. Presents	Rheinhold Schmidt; sr.	"Hawaii Calls"; "Salute	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	to Station WNAC"	Artie Shaw's Orch.
10:45	Lombardo's, Orch.	Pastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy news	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Review; Weather; Record	George Duffy's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Romance; drama;	Fishermen's Program	First Anniversary of	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	"Squaring Circle"	Dance orch.; War news.	Spars; speakers	Jose Morand's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Musical Day's; news	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news.	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Walta Time: Music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Walta Time: Music
10:00	Valiant Lady	Lewis and Art Gentry.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	'The Open Door': sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman
10:30	"Review"; Music	Fishermen's Prgm; news	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	M. E. Cupboard	John Kiley: organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C. Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	News service	Circle C. Band	
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk.	Raukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"	News commentator	Ital

Junior League Takes Over Scrapbook Job for U.S.O.

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Much snipping and pasting is going on in the homes of certain members of the Boston Junior League. The beneficiaries of this unwonted activity will be men stationed at isolated training and defense posts, ski troops perhaps, and those who go down to the sea in naval vessels too small to carry the usual ship's library.

In other words, the Junior League has taken on a job for the U. S. O.—making scrapbooks. Mrs. James B. Greason, Jr., of Weston is chairman of the project, which is less than two weeks old. Already, however, she has some 30 individuals at work with paste pots and shears.

The Junior League all over the country has recently been asked by the U. S. O. to co-operate with other organizations in augmenting the supply of scrapbooks for the armed services. Scrapbooks have proved an ideal way of providing more reading matter where space is limited.

Eager Response

Mrs. Greason has found an eager response among mothers of preschool children whose household duties keep them from going out to do war work. Others who are especially enthusiastic are young professionals who have had a hard time finding war work that fits into their free hours.

Besides the usual serial-story and cartoon scrapbooks, the U. S. O. has requested special compilations on such subjects as photography, architecture, music, art, skiing, and other sports. It stresses the need of adult material that is really informative. It does not want just pretty pictures. Mrs. Greason herself, who "does a bit of painting and fashion drawing," is doing one on art. She and some of her workers will "edit" the books before they are turned over to the U. S. O., thus relieving the latter of a task for which it too often does not have time.

Among those who have agreed to help Mrs. Greason are Mrs. John Warren Beach, Mrs. Hamilton Thornquist, Mrs. George Fogg, Jr., Mrs. Edward L. Bond, Mrs. Donald D. Douglass, Mrs. H. T. Ballantine, Jr., Miss Rose Bradley Purves, and Miss Elizabeth Twitchell.

Christmas Foray

Tuesday, Nov. 30, is the day the Farm and Garden Shop goes to Chestnut Hill for its annual Christmas foray into suburbia. In order to make shopping more convenient and comfortable for members and friends of the New England Farm and Garden Association who live outside of Boston proper, Mrs. George Bramwell Baker is again opening her residence at 76 Crafts Road for the sale from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Those who choose gifts from the variety of linens, rugs, toys, cards, and other items offered that day will be sending holiday cheer into the homes of many women—some in isolated rural sections—who made these articles.

Assisting Mrs. Baker will be Mrs. James D. Colt, Director of the Shop on Newbury Street, Mrs. Warren D. Arnold, Mrs. William DeFord Beal, Mrs. Edwin B. Dunphy, Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton, Mrs. Henderson I. Inches, and Mrs. Henry J. Klotz.

Charlotte Cushman Club

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock the Charlotte Cushman Club will hold the second in its series of receptions with tea and dancing for servicemen. Every theatrical company playing in Boston will be represented, and a musical program has been planned as entertainment. Ushers will include the actresses who are living at the Club. Among the committee members are Mrs. Walter I. Badger, Jr., Mrs. Gerald J. Henry, Mrs. Frank J. Ludwig, Mrs. Edmund J. Brandon, Mrs. Frank Sawyer, Mrs. G. Walter Anderson, Mrs. James F. Donlon, and Mrs. Walter I. Anderson.

Zonta Club Dinner

Boston's Zonta Club will have two members of the League of American Pen Women as its guest speakers at dinner on Tuesday at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Grace Warner Gulesian, First Vice-President of the National League and author of the new song "Church Bells of England," will speak on the music writers in the League. Mrs. Effie Flood King, President of the League's Boston Branch, who is a writer of plays and short stories, will tell of her experience at the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference. Mrs. Helen Howard has charge of the program and Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, President of Zonta, will preside.

Christmas gifts and cards will be on sale after the program for the benefit of the Club's service work, which includes the sending of various aids to the comfort and recreation program of the Army Nurses Corps. Fifteen afghans, besides tea services, rugs, draperies, pictures, games, books, and magazine subscriptions have been sent to hospital units in the New England area.

Tuesday Programs

West Roxbury Junior Women's Club—Annual Penny Sale at the home of Miss Helen Williamsen, 161 Baker Street, 7:45 p. m., for the benefit of the Club's welfare fund. Mrs. Richard Trautman is Chairman.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Lawrence L. Barber will give a talk on early New England clocks and their makers, at Highland Hall, 2 p. m. It is hoped that each member will bring two Christmas cards in plain, stamped envelopes to be turned over to the recreational department at the Veteran's Hospital in Bedford.

Methuen Women's Club—"The Romance of News Gathering" will be the subject of a talk by Geoffrey Harwood at 2 o'clock in Phillips Chapel. Mrs. Henry D. Grimes has charge of the program.

Stoneham Woman's Club—Mrs. Max Robert Ulin will discuss "Where Do We Go From Here?" at an afternoon meeting in American Legion Hall. She will be introduced by Miss Alice H. Smith, Program Chairman.

Top Trimming as Done 'Down Under'

Uncle Sam's Boys Set Up Barber Shop in Jungle Tent

Although their duties may call for crawling in jungle mud and muck, Uncle Sam's boys now serving in South Pacific bases like to keep neat and trim between sorties. In this picture, just received from New Guinea, soldiers have set up an improvised barber shop where the tonsorial artist practices his stuff. No gleaming mirrors, swivel chairs, or fancy gadgets—but a little deft handling of the shears does a creditable job.

Larger Maine State Police Force Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 22—Increase of Maine's State Police Force from 100 men to 155 was proposed for postwar consideration last week by Acting Chief Laurence C. Upton. Asked to make suggestions for postwar projects, he also recommended construction of several new buildings, among them barracks for Troop B in Scarboro and Troop E in Bangor, and a new garage in connection with headquarters in Augusta to replace one now located two miles from the headquarters building.

Captain Upton also recommended extension of the State Police radio network to cover the entire state. The present system includes two-way equipment at Augusta, Thomaston and Wells, for communication with automobiles of the force. He pointed out that this is New England's largest State, with an area of 33,000 square miles, and that the proposed personnel increase and radio extensions are needed to give adequate coverage to such a wide area.

Captain Upton predicted "many and varied" police problems after the war, and said the force should be geared to handle them. He pointed to the marked increase in juvenile delinquency during the war, and said it would reach even greater proportions afterwards if strong measures were not taken to combat it.

* * *

Christmas Trees

The Pine Tree State, which is also one of the nation's leading nurseries for fir trees, most popular Christmas trees, will register a sharp cut in production of this product this year. With wood-cutting interests bending every effort towards relief of the wood pulp shortage, it is expected only about half of the normal cut of 1,300,000 Christmas trees will be marketed, the Maine Development Commission said.

Paper mills, newspapers and

The Week in Maine

other interests are doing all they can to promote an increase in pulpwood harvesting, encouraging farmers and other woodlot owners to pitch in with regular pulp producers, and as a result there will be little manpower left to cut evergreens for holiday trees.

Furthermore, the State's railroad facilities are doing double duty hauling potatoes after Arrostook farmers raised their biggest crop yet, and there is little car space left for trees.

* * *

Church Problems

The Maine Interdenominational Commission, an organization devoted to consideration of mutual church problems and presentation of a united front in solving them, met here last week and re-elected the Rev. Warren J. Moulton, of Bangor President. Other officers elected were the Rev. Arthur Jones of Winthrop Center, Vice-President; the Rev. Ralph F. Lowe of Madison, Secretary; Willard S. Bass of Wilton, Treasurer.

Peat for Fuel

Prof. F. H. Crabtree of Tufts College last week predicted extensive use of Maine's heavy peat, after proper treatment, as a fuel for industrial plants at a price comparable to that paid for soft coal. Meeting with Maine geologists and University of Maine Professors at the Maine Development Commission offices, he said initial studies had indicated "unlimited quantities of peat all over the State."

He added five companies in Washington and Hancock Counties were taking peat moss out of bogs for agricultural purposes. This moss, used to maintain moisture, is being shipped quite extensively to markets which are having difficulty in obtaining foreign moss.

Everett F. Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission, said most of the moss now marketed was gathered by private firms, but he believed idle highway department equipment could be used to gather large quantities from bogs not thus far reached.

Communists Bar New Term For Timilty

As friends of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty continued their drive to gain him a new term, the Communist Party of Massachusetts today issued a statement opposing his reappointment, while Local 122 of the Brewery Workers of America indorsed a new term for the Commissioner at a meeting in Hibernian Hall, Roxbury.

The Communist statement charged the Commissioner had "not fulfilled his responsibilities with the vigor and determination required by a nation at war for its life."

The statement alleged that fifth-column, anti-Semitic agents have been allowed to spread subversive literature and cause acts of violence without police interference.

"We would not accuse the Commissioner of deliberately encouraging anti-Semitic violence," the Communist statement said. "Nor is the Police Department the only agency responsible for effectively dealing with this pro-Fascist activity. But the conclusion is inescapable that the present Commissioner has not fulfilled his responsibilities. . . ."

Meanwhile, friends of the Police Commissioner continued to circulate petitions for presentation to the Governor seeking his reappointment. Deputy-Sheriff Joseph P. Kilday has appealed to friends of the Commissioner to return all petitions to his home or to the Marshall Club in Roxbury by tomorrow afternoon. Supporters of Mr. Timilty said they expected to get a total of 200,000.

Rotary Topic Is Reading

"Improving Reading Efficiency" is the subject to be discussed by Dr. Donald D. Durrell, of Boston University before the weekly Rotary Club of Boston luncheon on Wednesday at the Hotel Statler.

Boston Takes Lively Part In Spars' National Drive

Simultaneously with the observance all this week of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Spars—Women's Auxiliary of the United States Coast Guard—a drive for enlistment of women between the ages of 20 and 36 is being launched to further enlarge the organization that releases many men for combat duty.

The actual anniversary date is tomorrow but ceremonies began Sunday and continue through the week, not only in Boston but throughout the country at large, for the 5,500 women who comprise the SPAR organization.

The Bostoh District, leading the nation in the recruitment of Spars, has been assigned a large quota to help meet the national goal of 8,800 women by June, 1944, which was recently set by Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton, director of the Spars. Of this number all but 800 will be enlisted personnel who will undergo recruit and petty officer training at Sparship, Biltmore in Palm Beach, Fla. The 800 will be officers, indoctrinated at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., cadet training school.

Prevented by regulations from going to sea, the Spars have released trained Coast Guardsmen from shore jobs and provided the crews for combat cutters which helped clear the oceans of U-boats and enabled the Service to man the scores of landing craft which are establishing global beachheads.

The Boston SPAR week observance opened with religious services in Boston churches yesterday, and "open house" at Sparship Brandon, formerly Brandon Hall, 1,501 Beacon Street, Brookline, for parents and relatives of the 350 Spars in the Boston District. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of Governor Saltonstall, was senior hostess and assisted in welcoming the families of women reservists, with Commodore W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer, and Lieut. Ruth Reynolds, Sparship commanding officer.

Merchants of the city are sponsoring a ball at the Hotel Statler tonight for Boston's Spars and their uniformed escorts.

Tomorrow, the anniversary itself, a Regimental Review of the Spars—first to be held at Boston—will take place on Boston Common at 2:30 p. m. In the reviewing stand will be Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, wife of Mayor Tobin, escorted by Commodore Derby and ranking officers of the Waves, Wacs, Marines and Spars. A large detachment of Coast Guardsmen will march in review in honor of their service sisters.

Following the review, the Spars will form behind the famous Port of Boston band and parade to Filene's where they will be entertained by the store management.

Edward H. Nutting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 22—Edward H. Nutting, who passed on here Saturday, had been for nearly 30 years a member of the State Legislature. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1913 and, after serving that body for 10 years he was elected to the Senate in 1923, remaining there through 1940.

Mr. Nutting, a Republican, gained considerable prominence in 1937 when he was returned to his seat in the Senate after having apparently lost the election to a Fitchburgh Democrats, George W. Stanton. Claiming irregularities in the recount which gave Mr. Stanton a five-vote margin, Senator Nutting took the case to the Senate and was returned to his seat by a straight party roll call, 24 to 13.

Receiving Station at Devens Reassigns Returned Veterans

War Activities in New England

An overseas receiving station at Fort Devens, believed to be the first of a series to be set up throughout the country, today is functioning on a large scale to reassign veterans to tasks best utilizing their experience and knowledge.

Men returning from the world's fighting fronts are being given 20-day furloughs, officers explained, and while resting, their records and equipment will be brought up to date and reassignment machinery set in motion.

Liaison officers of Ground, Air, and Service Forces have been attached to the receiving station to aid in interviewing returning men.

Ship Launchings

A destroyer-escort vessel, to be named for Marine Corporal Eldon Fader DeLong, who was killed on Guadalcanal last year, will be launched tomorrow at the Fore River yard of Bethlehem Steel Company. It will be sponsored by Mrs. Lowell C. DeLong of Dover, Mass., the Corporal's mother.

The destroyer Laffey, second to bear that name, was launched yesterday at Bath, Maine, Iron Works. It was sponsored by Miss Beatrice F. Laffey of Watertown, Mass., daughter of Seaman Bartlett Laffey who won the Congressional Medal of Honor in 1864. It is a successor to a destroyer of the same name which was commissioned in March of 1942 and sunk off Guadalcanal a year ago.

The J. Willard Gibbs, a Liberty ship, launched yesterday at South Portland, honors a Yale University teacher of the 19th century and was sponsored by Mrs. John Flaherty, wife of a shipyard worker.

Three Liberty ships will be launched today at South Portland: the Percy D. Haughton, onetime Harvard University coach, sponsored by Mrs. Alison Haughton Derby of Portland, Maine, his daughter; the Robert R. Randall, sponsored by Mrs. Glana Ellie Treadwell of Belgrade Lakes, Maine; and the Mercy Warren, sponsored by Mrs. Alice Pelletier Paradis of Portland, Maine, whose husband is a worker at the yard.

Civilian Trainees

Uncle Sam needs more men and women to become trainees immediately in the field of armament and automotive repair and maintenance, according to the headquarters here of the First United States Civil Service Region.

Aptitude, it was pointed out, may best be indicated by at least a year's experience in repair of refrigerators, autos, textile and other machines, as well as in allied metal trades.

Those selected are to be sent to Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn., for a course from four to 26 weeks, beginning at $5.92 per diem plus $6 per diem subsistence. On leaving the Institute, they will be sent to Rock Island Arsenale in Illinois for training, from 12 to 27 weeks, in such fields as fire-control instruments, mobile and antiaircraft artillery and carriages, small arms, tanks and armored vehicles.

Female trainees are limited to qualifying only for either the Small Arms or Instrument Maintenance Course, due to physical requirements.

Male trainees may be returned to jobs in the First Service Command, which embraces New England, while female trainees will absolutely be returned to jobs in this Command, officials promised.

Donald M. Blair

Donald M. Blair, who passed on in Brookline yesterday, was Vice-President of the Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, Boston, and trustee of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury. A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Blair was Secretary-Treasurer of the Master Builders Association of Boston, Past President of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, and a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Today—Brown stamps "L" now valid; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Brown "M" stamps become valid Nov. 28; "N," Dec 5 and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Good—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20.

Gasoline—Today—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Today mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Bay Staters Called For Curley Probe

Several Massachusetts citizens and companies have been summoned to appear before a Federal Grand Jury at Washington, on Dec. 3 in connection with the new investigation of the Engineers' Group involving Representative James M. Curley (D) of Boston. Mr. Curley previously was indicted in connection with certain war contracts, and his affiliation with the Engineers' Group, but this indictment was dismissed.

Subpoenas have been served on the following persons at the request of the Attorney General of the United States, with specific directions to bring with them certain records: Frank M. Gifford, as an individual, and J. W. Bishop Company of Worcester, as a corporation; Ella M. Foster, public stenographer of Barristers' Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston; John W. Powers, as an individual, and the John W. Powers Company of Cambridge; Allan H. Sturges, President of the Pilgrim Trust Company, of Boston, as an individual, and the Pilgrim Trust Company as a company.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

American Blitz Strikes Gilbert Isles—Titanic Battle Rages in Kiev Sector

Continued from Page 1

harbor, where they met moderate opposition.

The landing was covered by naval units which laid down aerial and surface bombardments. The Americans apparently ran into no Japanese sea forces although the strategic importance of the Gilberts may well draw the enemy's fleet into battle.

For 1,500 statute miles to the west lies the heavily fortified Truk Islands—vital link to Nipponese sea power—and to the north the Marshalls where the enemy holds powerful air bases at Jaluit and Wotje.

The Americans landed Nov. 20. Admiral Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, announced it 24 hours later in a communiqué which also said "fighting continues."

The Makin landings presumably were made at Butaritari. Approximately 10 miles long and 1,000 yards wide, it is shaped much like a man's leg and foot. Butaritari probably has seaplane facilities in an excellent anchorage surrounded by coral reefs; a radio station, three wharves, and a stone pier.

The Tarawa landings probably were made on Betio Island, which has an excellent triangular airfield long enough for medium bombers.

Supporting the Mairnes, many of them toughened to battle in the jungles of the Solomons, and the soldiers, were artillery and other units. Before them was an enemy who had time to dig in, time to set up artillery, and burrow shallow foxholes in the sand.

Week-long bombings of both the Gilberts and the Marshalls preceded the landings, and even as they came Army Liberators pasted the Marshalls again to help divert part of the enemy's Air Force. Some overhead opposition was reported in making the beachheads.

By the invasion—the first by the United States north of the equator since the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor—the Allies spread their attacking arc from New Guinea northeast through the Solomons, 1,100 miles to a flange some 2,400 statute miles from the Hawaiians.

The widening arc suggested the Americans primarily were after new air bases from which to launch attacks possibly on Nauru, west in the direction of Rabaul in New Britain; the Marshalls, or upon Truk itself.

Makin and Tarawa are among the 16 small and rocky islands making up the Gilberts, held by the British until they were seized in December, 1941, by the Japanese. Makin is some 11 miles long and Tarawa is 22 miles long and made up of nine tiny atolls.

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New Plant in Iran Makes Soviet Guns

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 22

The Cairo Radio reported the opening of an arms factory in Teheran, Iran, which will produce 100,000 automatic weapons a year for Russia.

U. S. Government monitors, which recorded the Cairo broadcast, said the German DNB News Agency reported the opening of the plant in a wireless dispatch to European newspapers—but 21 minutes later ordered the item withdrawn from circulation.

BBC said the factory was designed and built by Czech, Iranian and Soviet engineers.

Russia:

Nazis Menaced At Krivoi Rog

German positions at Krivoi Rog, key city inside the Dnieper bend, were menaced by a new Russian offensive thrust apparently designed to divert Nazi forces fiercely attacking in the Korostyshev sector on the Northern Ukraine front.

Front-line dispatches said the latest Russian assaults south of Kremenchug, one of the original Soviet bridgeheads on the west bank of the Dnieper, had smashed enemy resistance and overrun eight Nazi defense bases there. About 3,000 Germans were reported slain and 60 tanks knocked out in the fighting.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow said the Russians had scored a new 20-mile advance in the Dnieper bend after breaking through German defenses east of the Kremenchug-Znamenka railway.

One spearhead of the drive cut the railway and is advancing 25 miles northeast of Znamenka, while another driving southward has plunged to about 28 miles east of the rail juncture which lies about 50 miles southwest of Kremenchug.

The thrust added to the difficulties already confronting the Nazis, but they continued to press attacks in the Korostyshev area west of Kiev, though they had nothing to show for their efforts but heavy losses in men and machines since recapturing Zhitomir.

A familiar scene thus was once more being enacted, with the Germans attacking with a large concentration of troops, tanks, and planes on a narrow sector while the Russians absorbed the blows with widely distributed forces and struck back in other areas.

There wa sno disposition, however, to minimize the strength of German assaults at Korostyshev. Soviet dispatches frankly said the situation there was serious and the Russians no longer referred to the enemy operations as mere "counterattacks."

Artillery Halts Nazi Advance

A Russian communiqué said that in one sector of the Korostyshev area the Germans launched three consecutive tank attacks, which were hurled back by artillery fire. A wave of infantry was also smashed with heavy losses, and another attack cost the Nazis 1,000 slain, the bulletin said.

The Korostyshev sector is 60 miles west of Kiev and 20 miles east of Zhitomir, which the Red Army gave up Nov. 19.

The German communiqué acknowledged "stubborn resistance," but said the Nazis were making further headway west of Kiev. A Berlin radiocast said later that the Germans had advanced to within 40 miles of Kiev.

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk in the Dnieper bend, the Russians continued to push their own offensive, capturing several heavily fortified German strongholds and the railway station of Nezabudino. In the battle for the station 900 Germans were declared to have been killed.

In the Cherkasy sector, north of Kremenchug and below Kiev, Russian artillery which had moved across the Dnieper River to a new bridgehead was reported shelling the enemy lines as the Red Army ground steadily through thickly fortified positions on the outskirts of Cherkasy.

In the Rechitsa area on the White Russian front west of Gomel, where the Russians are driving toward the prewar Polish border, the Soviet communiqué said more than 20 populated places were captured. Guerrillas, harrying the Germans from the rear, were said to have disorganized German defenses.

Associated Press from United States Army Air Force

Tarawa Feels Allied Air Power

The Japanese airfield at Tarawa Island in the Gilberts, where American forces have made a landing, is shown to be marked with bomb craters and several burned-out bombers as the result of a series of raids by United States 7th Air Force bombers and Navy carrier-based planes.

The thrust against Krenje was launched after reinforced German divisions apparently were checked everywhere over the week end, a strong drive in the Sarajevo-Traynik sector reportedly having been stopped and attempts to extend beach heads in the Adriatic islands of Krk and Cherso also having been halted.

The Army of Liberation communiqué said bitter fighting continued around three towns in Hercegovina and near Novo Mesto in Slovenia where the Partisans were said to have launched counter-offensives, Cardak, near Krupa, in Western Bosnia, was occupied, the communiqué said.

In Cairo, meanwhile, Yugoslav Government officials studied new reports of German atrocities in Belgrade, where 30,000 Serbs have been reported executed since Yugoslavia was invaded. The city was said to be going into its third winter under Nazi occupation with virtually no food reserves and without fuel.

Italy:

British Eighth Army Gains Eight Miles

Allied Headquarters in Algiers, Algeria, said Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army had plunged forward four miles in the mountainous central sector of Italy. San Pietro Avellana, 10 miles due west of Agnone and only five miles east of an important junction of highways leading to the Italian Capital, was scooped up along with Vastogirardi, to the southeast of San Pietro Avellana, in the Montgomery advance which was made despite heavy rains drenching the entire battle front.

Falling back before the onslaught, the Germans were firing the towns of Alfedena and Castel di Sangro in apparent determination to leave no shelter when they are forced to give up those places.

Alfedena is three miles west of a fork in the central road to Rome and Castel di Sangro is two miles northeast of the fork on the branch leading to the Rome-Pescara highway.

Allied forces were approaching the fork from two directions, from the southeast on the road from Rionero, and from the west in the direction of Agnone, which the Eighth Army took Nov. 20 after ironing out an eight-mile-deep enemy salient.

The new gains, putting the left wing of the Eighth Army within two miles of the upper Sangro River, were scored as Allied Headquarters announced that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's ground forces in Italy had been reinforced by the recent arrival of a large number of Canadians. There was no indication whether the new contingents already had been in action, however.

Meanwhile, the British destroyers Quilliam and Loyal, nosing up the Adriatic coast, intercepted a German convoy of light craft off San Benedetto, midway between Ancona and Pescara, and sank one lighter and possibly a second. They also damaged a tug, and escaped with only superficial damage when coastal guns opened fire.

In the air, American twin-engined Marauders rained bombs on an 18-acre area at the much-bombed railway and seacoast town of Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome, smashing two quays, sinking a 100-foot vessel in the harbor and demolishing many buildings.

It was estimated that 10 front-line German divisions were defending positions along the Garigliano and Sangro Rivers, which prisoners and deserters continued to describe as the enemy's "winter line." Aerial reconnaissance showed the Germans were working hard to strengthen and deepen the positions from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic.

Brisk clashes occurred Nov. 21 near the Adriatic coast where British patrols continued to cross the Sangro in probing expeditions, and in the high ground southeast of Alfedena.

The heavy downpours, making all movements of men and guns difficult, kept Fifth Army activity on the western end of the battle-front down to patrol action and artillery duels.

South Pacific:

Allies Advance On Two Fronts

Australian troops supported by Matilda tanks increased their pressure against the Japanese on the main trail a mile east of Sattelberg on New Guinea while Allied bombers dropped a 138-ton bomb load on Gasmata, New Britain.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué announced also that American troops were engaged in active patroling from their Empress Augusta Bay bridgehead on Bougainville, last big Nipponese base in the Solomons.

Strong resistance was encountered both on New Guinea and Bougainville, not only from Japanese defenders but from their Air Force as well.

American Mitchell bombers in force heavily bombed Japanese supply and bivouac points northwest of Sattelberg on Nov. 20 while outnumbered P-38 fighters broke up a large formation of enemy bombers and fighters, shooting down one.

The communiqué said the bombing of the Gasmata area was "well concentrated on the target," and that the resulting explosions and fires left a "thick pall of smoke over the area." Here there was no aerial interception and all allied planes returned.

The Allies lost one plane to anti-aircraft fire in a bombing sweep of the New Guinea coast near Alexishafen.

The bombing of Gasmata was the heaviest bomb load ever dropped on that enemy base. Explosives plastered the plantation sector, a supply area northeast of Gasmata airdrome.

China:

Japanese Thrust Toward Changsha

As a fourth great battle for Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province in Central China, loomed, the Japanese extended two strong spearheads toward Changteh, west of Tungting Lake, and were reported to be strengthening their Yochow base east of the lake.

Changteh, 100 miles southeast of the Yangtze River port of Ichang and 25 miles west of the lake, would provide the Japanese with a potential springboard for a thrust at Changsha, which is 100 miles to the southeast.

Brig. Gen. Edgar Glenn, Chief of Staff of the United States 14th Air Force, describing the Tungting Lake sector as "area No. 1 in importance," said "We are giving all support possible to Chinese troops trying to repel the advance on Changteh, which is the corridor of approach to Chungking."

He said the Japanese were within 10 miles of Changteh.

Whether the Japanese offensive had such an ambitious purpose as a drive toward Chungking, Chinese Capital, still was unclear, General Glenn said, adding that it might be only an attempt "to loot the rich rice harvest."

Samos:

Germans Report Capture of Island

A German radiocast said it had just been announced in Berlin that the Island of Samos had capitulated to German forces. Samos is the next to the last Aegean island that had been held by the Allies.

Castelrosso, easternmost of the Dodecanese, still is believed to be in Allied hands.

Samos, a Greek island just north of the Dodecanese and near the Turkish coast, had been under German attack at least since Nov. 20, according to Ankara radiocasts.

The Germans, obviously hinting that the British were making attempts to withdraw from the island, said Nov. 21 that the first refugees from the island had arrived in Turkey.

Leros, 20 miles south of Samos, fell to the Germans Nov. 16 after an air and sea-borne invasion launched by the Germans to checkmate infiltration of their "iron ring" of steppingstone bases protecting the eastern flank of the Balkan Peninsula. The Germans previousy had regained Cos in the Dodecanese and claimed to have recaptured four other small islands in the group.

Scots See Progress Of U. S. in Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The pageant and progress of American life and history from the early days of the pioneers, to the present state geared to war, is depicted in a recent exhibition in this city. The story is told by means of 140 of the world's best photographs, selected out of many thousands by Lieut. Commander Edward Streichen, one of America's finest photographers.

Most of them are first-class examples of the art of the camera, but they are chosen for subject as well as excellence of technique. Mr. Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer, is the author of interpretative text.

French Agree on New Steps For Home Rule in Lebanon

Continued from Page 1

somewhat impressed by the British, American and Arab reaction to their recent moves in Lebanon, while the Lebanese now see that the French will not leave the country until the end of the war and that they would be wise to accept the French offers while a good deal of world opinion is on their side.

The French concessions were understood to have come after the receipt of oral representations from Harold Macmillan, British Minister to French Northwest Africa. They appear to have met most of the British demands.

Settlement of the Lebanon issue is expected to be followed by similar negotiations with the neighboring Government of Syria.

It is expected here that as a result of the negotiations a greater measure of Lebanese control over internal finances will be granted, and that the French will agree that Arabic shall be made the country's first and official language, with French as secondary but equally acceptable.

The fact that the neighboring Syrian Government has refused to take steps similar to those which led to the dissolution of the Lebanese Government is believed to have had a sobering effect on Lebanon.

Had the Syrians followed in the footsteps of the Lebanese, the situation would have become considerably more serious, due to the larger area involved and also to the fact that the Syrians of the desert are more belligerent than the Lebanese who have had greater contact with Europe.

The central fact of the present negotiation in Beirut, as seen in Cairo, is that the French apparently are determined not to leave the Levant before obtaining a treaty which will fully guarantee certain French rights in that part of the world.

It is understood that the French insist on special aircraft and ship facilities, a certain amount of preferential trade treatment, and some sort of accord by which the French will be able to protect the country in event of an outside attack.

It is felt that the British concurred with at least some of these demands when Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that Britain recognized France's "pre-eminent" position in the Levant.

It seems as if the Franco-Lebanese problem must wait until after the war when it can be settled either by the peace conference or by whatever type of international organization is established.

The French insist they won't relinquish the Syrian and Lebanese mandates which were given to them by the League of Nations until they can do so to some bonafide international body. There is reason to believe official opinion in both Britain and America is in agreement with this.

It would appear that the present upset has succeeded in gaining concessions for the Lebanese which they might not have received for some time if they had adopted less spectacular means.

Most American Prisoners Declared Treated Well

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The great majority of American prisoners of war "are protected from inhumane treatment and are treated as soldiers, not as prisoners," Tracy Strong, Executive Director of the War Prisoners' Aid for the Young Men's Christian Association, said yesterday.

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CANADA

Germans Rush More Soldiers Into Riviera

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent "underground" reports from France leave no doubt that, at this moment, the German High Command is feverishly working to extend and to reinforce its defense disposition in Southern France.

While so far the bulk of the approximately 40 or 50 German divisions which protect France and the Lowlands against Allied invasion have been concentrated behind English Channel fortifications, it appears now that important troop movements in the direction of Southern France have taken place. Dispatches from Madrid indicate that "scores of scheduled trains in Southern France have been halted without notice by German order because of heavy German troop movements toward the coastal area between Marseille and the Pyrenees."

"The whole Bordeaux-Montauban - Toulouse - Carcassone-Montpellier-Perpignan area is affected by sporadic halts of all civilian rail transportation," a dispatch said.

These unusually large troop concentrations on the French Mediterranean coast go far in explaining the increase of United Nations bombing raids against the French Riviera. In less than 48 hours the railway center of Cannes was heavily bombed by bomber squadrons coming from England and from North Africa.

Hardships for Civilians

German bolstering of the southern approaches of the "European fortress" have brought new hardships to the hapless civilian population. In September of this year the Nazis began to evacuate all civilians from a 50-mile strip on the southern coast of France. This large-scale operation appears to have been completed by now.

However, only part of the evacuees were allowed to settle down in the interior of France. Thousands of Frenchmen were drafted for construction works and put at the disposal of the German "Todt" construction organization. These labor squads under the command of German engineers were sent into the cleared area to speed the construction of a line of shore fortification along the Mediterranean coast.

A still harder lot befell the Jewish population in Southern France. When the Germans invaded France, tens of thousands of Jews fled to the so-called "free zone." These men, women and children are now rounded up, put into concentration camps and eventually sent to Poland for extermination. From Nice alone 3,000 Jews have been deported.

Comparative Strength

It is impossible to say how far the Germans have succeeded in completinng their fortification lines in Southern France, but it is unlikely that the strength of their "South Wall" can be compared to that of their Channel fortifications which they have constantly reenforced since they gave up their plans to invade England.

Reports from France indicate that the Germans have not attempted to construct an interrupted defense line along the sea shores but rather to develop strategically convenient places into heavily defended strong points with concrete pill boxes and numerous gun emplacements. It appears that the large construction works are now under way along the Mediterranean coast, west of Marseille to the Spanish border and along the Atlantic coast, south of Bordeaux.

However, it is not only the relative weakness of their southern fortifications which induces the Germans to believe that, in the near future the Allies will attempt to invade France from the south.

Invasion of the Channel Coast and of Britanny has not only been delayed because the Germans began early to fortify this region but also because the geographical conditions of the French West Coast present an important obstacle to United Nations landing operations. The northwestern coast of France is rocky and uneven and has few natural harbors. During a large part of the year it is swept by stormy winds, which, in peacetime, frequently interrupt all navigation.

Possible Pincers

No such obstacles exist in Southwestern France and some observers believe that a pincer movement of Allied forces invading simultaneously the French Mediterranean Coast, west of Marseille, and the Atlantic Coast, south of Bordeaux, could succeed in breaching the German defenses and in gaining—with relatively light losses—a foothold in continental France. If this invasion would succeed, it would bring about a junction between the United Nations forces in England and their Mediterranean armies and permit them to penetrate into the interior of France, following the Rhône, the Garonne, and the Dordogne valleys.

Allied armies would be effectively aided by French guerrilla forces which are holding the heights of the Pyrennées, of the Cevennes and of the Western Alps. The Germans so far have been unable to quell these bands. According to "underground" reports from France, these guerrillas number between 20,000 and 30,000 men, are well armed and are led by active French army officers. In case of an Allied invasion, they will be reinforced by the mountain population.

It is significant that while "underground" groups in the French cities and in the plains of Northern and Western France operate in small units which disband after execution of their raids, the resistance groups in the mountains form stable combat units waging uninterrupted warfare against the Germans.

SS Troops Dispatched

In recent weeks, the Germans, besides their concentration of important contingents of regular troops in Southern France, have sent several regiments of SS troopers to the French mountains where today they are engaged in a merciless fight with the guerrillas.

Few persons know when and where Allied large-scale invasion of Europe will begin but numerous declarations of United Nations leaders induce the belief that the decisive hours of this war are not too far off. Much of the information on Allied invasion plans is certainly part of the psychological warfare and aimed at influencing the enemy to scatter his forces over large territories. On the other hand, the Germans are "planting" news on Allied invasion moves in order to fish out concrete information.

Only future developments will show whether reports on United Nations troop concentrations on Corsica and on Sardinia and simultaneous information from Southern England, pointing to an Allied pincer invasion of France, forecast actual military operations—as the German High Command apparently believes—or whether this news has been "planted" to increase the uneasiness of the cornered German conquerors.

Caught Between Two Fires

Associated Press

Italians Flee Battle Zone

These Italian refugees are fleeing their homes in a sector where the Allied Fifth Army is battling German troops. In the center of the group two men push a bicycle on which an elderly man is riding.

Alarmed Germans in France Intensify Jew Persecution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—German fears that France may be the scene of the approaching "second front" are evident in the rapid intensification of its anti-Jewish program in that country.

Details now filtering across the English Channel indicate that the roundup of Jews in recent weeks has been on a scale hitherto unprecedented in that area. It has been reported that the Germans have established a new concentration camp in the Paris suburb of Drancy where rigorous discipline, comparable to that in the camp at Dachau in Germany, is maintained.

A Commander Brunner is in charge of the Paris camp with a man called Burckner—himself from Dachau—as second in charge. Under their orders all food parcels have been stopped. The children in the camp are suffering from severe malnutrition, while women have been treated with utter disregard for their well being.

Several Hundred Executed

Several hundred allegedly mentally deficient were brought to this camp recently and subsequently executed. The degree of severity of present measures is shown by the fact that in the Paris roundup, men were taken from swimming pools in their wet costumes direct to the prison without an opportunity to obtain clothes or get in touch with their relatives.

Similar measures have been taken in Southern France, particularly at Nice and Cannes, where houses suspected of harboring Jews were surrounded by armed forces, and anyone attempting to escape was shot at sight.

Escape to Hills

Italians had organized hundreds of lorries in this area for evacuation of the Jews, but on the collapse of Italy, these lorries were seized by the Germans and many thousands of Jews, including several thousand children, escaped to the woods and hills where they are still being gradually hunted down.

Young male Jews caught alive have been mostly sent to join the Todt construction organization in Marseille, while armed and mobile German police forces, brought from the Netherlands, are besieging isolated villages in search of further Jews who escaped the wide flung net.

This last attempt totally to eliminate the French and foreign Jews from life in France began on Sept. 9—the day of the Italian capitulation—and has been going on steadily ever since.

Japanese Held Against Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Soviet labor magazine, War and the Working Class, asserts that "extremist elements" in Japan have worked against Russia in behalf of Germany.

Without elaboration, the publication said Nov. 21 that Japan had been pushed into war despite a shortage of materials, then added:

"In their hopes of a victory of Fascist Germany over Europe, these extremist elements in Japan also inspired various anti-Soviet plans."

The statement was one of the strongest to come through Russian censorship in recent months. Russia and Japan signed a five-year neutrality pact in Moscow in 1941 and Russia has kept its hands off in the Pacific war.

The magazine, discussing the Pacific war at some length, said the initiative rested "completely in the hands of the American armed forces" and that the situation was far from favorable to the Japanese.

At home in Japan, the publication declared, Premier Hideki Tojo has replaced a policy of "brute force" with one of "skillful demagoguery" through attempted appeasement of moderate, financial and aristocratic elements, the new policy being designed to "draw the people of the conquered countries of East Asia to their side."

The magazine then added:

"Losing faith in the possibility of a favorable outcome of the war being waged all over the immense spaces of East Asia, the Japanese politicians obviously are looking for new ways to keep their political, military and economic supremacy."

Few War Scenes Left in Desert

CAIRO, Nov. 20. Delayed. (AP)—Postwar, battle-scene tourists will have little to see, said Lloyd Stratton, President of Associated Press, Ltd., who arrived here tonight aboard a parachute troop plane after visiting most of the North American campaign spots.

Shifting sands have obliterated nearly all signs of the terrific warfare which took place in the desert. Only faint traces of tank and artillery tracks remain and they are seen mostly in the scarring of occasional green vegetation.

In the area between Bengasi and El Alamein, temporary airfields may still be discerned only because they are surrounded by the unsalvageable wreckage of planes, tanks, and other equipment.

The most visible war scars were along the shore, Mr. Stratton said, where an occasional destroyed freighter can be seen partly out of the water, and particularly in the harbors where docks are damaged.

Galbreath Nominated Real Estate President

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22 (AP)—John W. Galbreath of Columbus, Ohio, has been nominated without opposition for election as President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, closing its 36th annual convention here.

The nominating committee named Mr. Galbreath to succeed Cyrus Crane Willmore of St. Louis. Mr. Galbreath, Chairman of the NAREB Washington Committee, formerly headed both the Ohio Real Estate Association and the Columbus Real Estate Board.

British Prison War Work Set At £2 Million

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A £2,000,000 contribution to Britain's war output has been made by its prison population, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced here recently.

Seven thousand of the 13,000 persons detained in British prisons are doing useful work. Prison workshops are manufacturing 160 articles for the fighting services and 240 items for other Government Departments. This is in addition to farm and garden work and the normal production of clothing, furniture, and stores for prison use, the output of which in four years, was 1,500,000 articles.

Since 1939 many prison factories have been reorganized and equipped with modern power plant. Special arrangements have been made to work overtime hours in the more important workshops, while the work day has been increased by one hour in all prisons.

Some 5,000 acres are under cultivation as farms and gardens in connection with prisons and Borstal institutions for young men and women. In addition to growing 90 per cent of their own vegetables, they have contributed to the national larder 8,200 head of cattle, 2,400 tons of fruit, 600 tons of sugar beets, and 60 tons of tomatoes.

A party of 40, working on War Office land some miles from their prison, saved a thousand man-hours of soldiers' time. They build military roads and do other work as ordered by the Army Command. Only three men absconded and eight breaches of discipline are reported.

Similar work is done for the Navy and Army by parties of boys from a Borstal Institution. They build gun sites and parade grounds. In one case they salved and made seaworthy a 400-ton lighter which had been sunk for two years.

The prisoners are paid small sums for pocket-money. The balance of their earnings goes to benefit the nation.

U. S. Prisoners in Italy Transferred to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Red Cross received word Nov. 20 that about 800 of the 1,000 American prisoners of war who were in Italian internment camps last September have been transferred to Germany.

It said names of the men were not included in advices received thus far from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, and that no official information has been received on the whereabouts of the other 200 prisoners.

Bird Habits New 'Target' For British Plane Spotters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As threat of invasion recedes from British coasts, Army education schemes turn plane-spotters into bird-watchers in their leisure hours. Fulmar-petrel succeeds Focke-Wulf as target No. 1 for men and women on the coastal batteries. Eyes, pencil, and notebooks are equipment for "attack."

Watchers' posts are manned by volunteers taking part in a British Army experiment in nature observation. Nature study, devised to antidote boredom from long waiting hours, is expected to yield a harvest of useful natural scientific data.

A joint committee of the Royal Society and the military authorities are briefing the watchers. Detailed schedules of "targets" are sent to men and women through Army education services.

Other subjects suggested for observation are:

Local weather, man-worked flints, bird migration, changes in vegetation, and the stars.

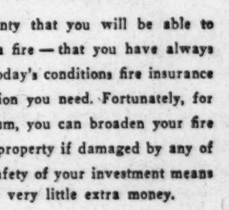
These solitary observers are encouraged to fit their contribution into the general picture.

Take the case of the wood-pigeon, the nature target for anti-aircraft batteries. Naturalists suspect that this bird eats quantities of home-grown crops. So voluntary bird-watchers are to find out about his private life.

The Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology is distributing question cards to anti-aircraft commands in Great Britain. When these are returned all the answers are to be analyzed. The watchers will then be told the results of their composite "observing" of the wood-pigeon.

The ubiquitous fulmar-petrel is placed under the vigilant eyes of Britain's coastal guards for troops stationed in the Mediterranean area, the sea itself is observation target No. 1.

STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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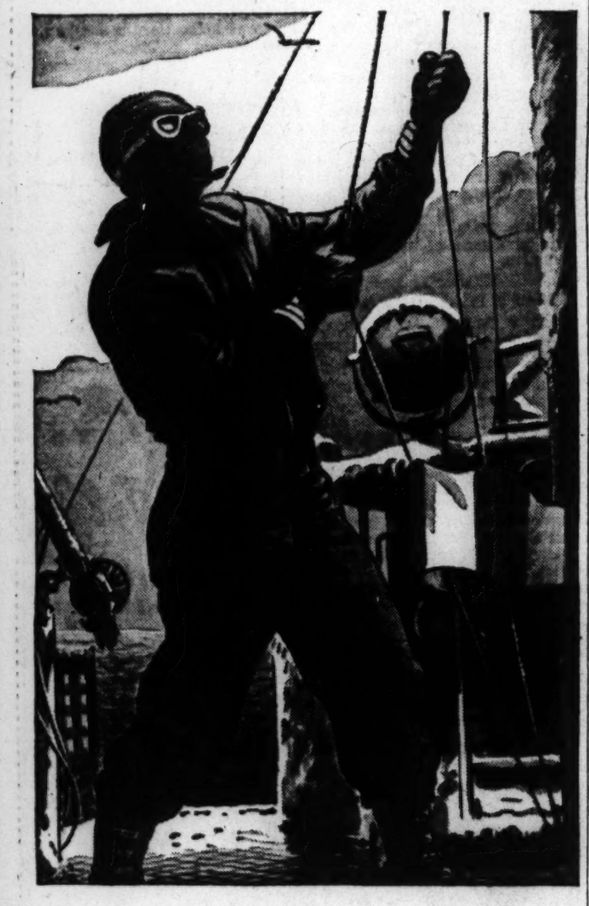

It gets cold on cutter patrol

FIGHTING subs on the North Atlantic, Coast Guardsmen often stand watches in sub-zero weather. So they wear a special deck uniform, one-piece from head to foot, and fleece-lined inside. Goggles guard their eyes.

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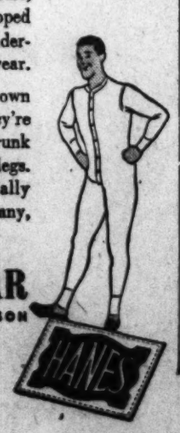

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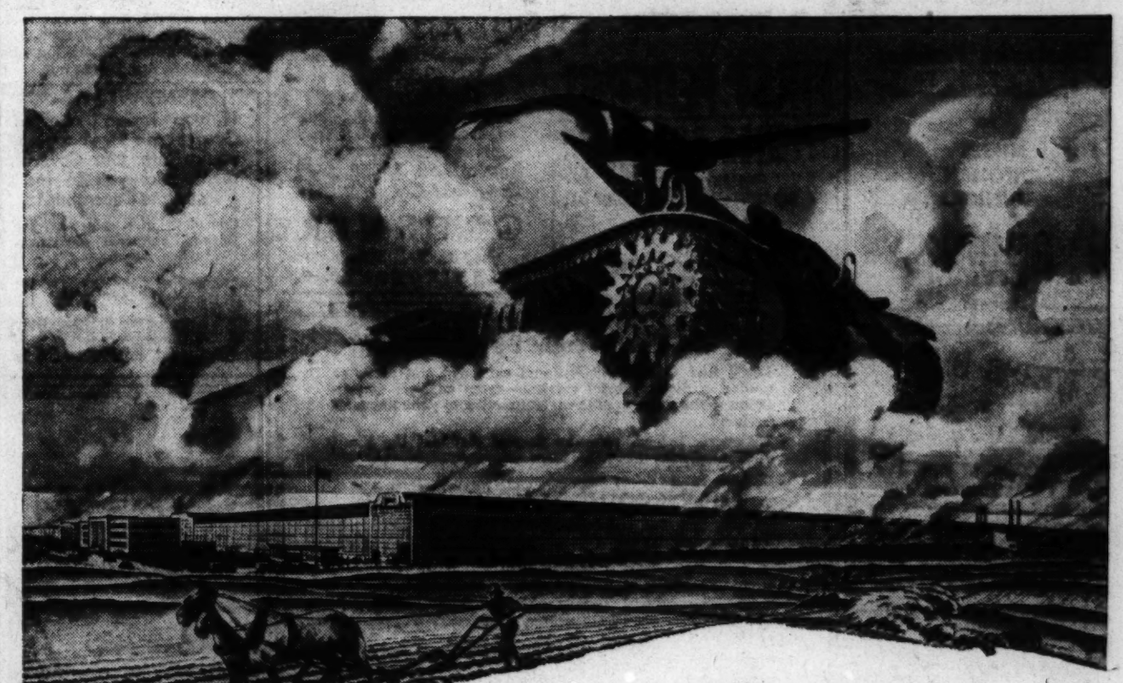

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Crisis for Bloc of Laval Seen in Move by Pétain

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Belief was growing in London that collaborationist Pierre Laval's bloc might collapse in the face of the reported defiant determination of the Vichy Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, to lead conquered France back to democratic government.

Lifting a week-long blackout of all mention of Marshal Pétain, the Vichy Radio went to elaborate lengths—apparently to quiet mounting French home-front unrest—to create the impression that the Marshal still was functioning.

A Berlin Foreign Office spokesman was quoted in a Swiss dispatch as having given guarded confirmation of reports of a crisis at Vichy. The spokesman added, however, that "rumors" that Marshal Pétain had resigned, "so far as is known at the Wilhelmstrasse, are nonsensical."

The Morocco Radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said that a woman's voice announcing that "Marshal Pétain has resigned" was heard on the Vichy Radio just before the 7:30 a. m., news bulletins.

Welter of Rumors

Out of the conflicting welter of rumors from unhappy Vichy the report of an open break between Marshal Pétain and M. Laval, his German-supported Chief of Government, appeared to be substantiated.

It was recalled that in December, 1940, Marshal Pétain called a meeting at the Hôtel du Parc in Vichy, and when M. Laval emerged he was placed under arrest. M. Laval's release then was brought about through the intervention of Otto Abetz, Nazi Envoy to France. The danger to M. Laval's position now is believed to lie in the fact that he was in much better standing with the Nazis three years ago than he is today.

The Vichy Radio during the day sounded a burst of reports on the venerable Marshal. The emphasis of every broadcast was to try and give a rosy account of what was happening in Vichy.

A recording of a voice, purportedly that of Marshal Pétain himself, was broadcast.

Hinted on Peace Step

Vichy allowed mention of new pledges of loyalty to the Chief of State—Possibly indicating that the Germans and the Laval collaborators had squelched any move that Marshal Pétain might have tried to break away on his own.

Swiss reports, without confirmation, persisted that Marshal Pétain was under house arrest. French politicians in Switzerland said they were certain Marshal Pétain had not yet actually put his resignation into force but hoped by threatening it to bring about a showdown. Information leaking across the Swiss frontier said last night that a number of the Marshal's closest friends, including three Generals, had been arrested.

The Marshal's reported plan to draft a democratic constitution, which the Nazis prevented him from promulgating, was viewed in Switzerland as an attempt to make way for a regime that would be acceptable to the Allies when France is freed. It is known that Marshal Pétain recently told friends he was seeking a way to prevent a revolution between the Vichy regime and the French Committee of National Liberation when the Germans are driven out.

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Tank Crawls on Bottom of River

Associated Press

Six Feet of Water Failed to Stop This One

When a bridge on the Volturno River in Italy proved too weak to stand the strain and weight of a General Sherman tank manned by a British crew, the driver gave it the gun, and in it plunged to spatter to the opposite shore through a maximum depth of six feet. Once on the other side, it was hauled up the steep bank by a bulldozer and there it was ready for action.

U. S.-British Food Boards To Divide World Resources

Continued from Page 1

national co-operation among the United Nations," he declared.

There was discussion in the committee as to whether Governor Lehman should have a veto power over the decisions of the combined boards. This proposal was turned down, but the expectation was expressed that "the administration will be fully consulted by the intergovernmental allocating agencies on matters that touch the interests of the administration."

Colonel Llewellin's subcommittee also made decisions on the general scope of UNRRA, as follows:

"When a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority in a liberated territory, UNRRA will operate as may be agreed between the military command and the administration and subject to such control as the military command may find necessary.

"When a government or recognized national authority is exercising administrative authority in a liberated territory, UNRRA will operate for such purposes as are agreed between it and the authority concerned.

"In the case of enemy or ex-enemy territories, however, UNRRA will operate as may be agreed between the military and other controlling authority and the administration, provided that the Council approve the matter."

Another subcommittee finally approved the United States recommendation that each member nation, except those that have been occupied by the enemy, make a contribution to UNRRA equal to 1 per cent of its national income for the year ended June 30, 1943. Russia and China will both be excluded from the contribution since they have been invaded, but can make contributions for relief and rehabilitation outside their own territory if they wish to.

Provision is also made for receiving contributions from nonmember governments and private sources.

Must Give 10 P. C.

Nations contributing to UNRRA's $2,500,000,'" fund will be expected to furnish "as much as possible, but not less than 10 per cent" in the form of currency that can be spent outside of the contributing country. The balance will be in the form of a credit in local currency which will be available for purchase of the contributing country's supplies and services.

UNRRA will not spend its money for relief and rehabilitation in any area "whose government is in a position to pay with suitable means of foreign exchange."

International expenses of UNRRA will be divided up later when a budget has been drawn up. Within liberated areas UNRRA expenses will be borne by the individual government.

After hearing tales of financial stress from a number of countries the subcommittee decided that nations which have difficulty in raising their 1 per cent quota "because of demands arising from the continuance of the war" or "a peculiar situation" will not be pushed for it.

The United States' share will run between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000.

Poland, which will need 3,500,000 metric tons of food, clothing and medical supplies during its first six months of liberation, is asking the Council to see that German military food stocks and other usable supplies be turned into UNRRA's pool after the war, Jan Kwapinski, Deputy Prime Minister, disclosed.

Polish Query to Soviets: Conquerors or Friends?

Continued from Page 1

order without some evidence that the Russians came as friends.

For instance, the Polish Army in the Middle East—some 70,000 or more Poles under Gen. Wladyslaw Anders—has undergone privation and hardship for a concept of its homeland closely related to that of prewar days.

General Anders, in his "Order No. 33" to the Polish troops on a recent national anniversary, declared that they will "never agree to the loss of any part" of Poland's territory.

From the Russian standpoint an equally awkward situation arises. The Russians have indicated that they will agree to a reestablished Poland. But the diplomatic indications are that they expect to "reimburse" Poland for territory in the east by giving the Poles territory taken from Germany—perhaps in Silesia and East Prussia.

Impasse on Relations

This thought clearly would not have been incompatible with the recent statement issued in Mexico City by Konstantin Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, indicating that Russia still considered the Polish boundary to be along the so-called "Ribbentrop" line to which the Germans and Russians agreed late in September, 1939.

The Polish Government's inability to consider any deal which would involve admission of Russia's claims in the East—even with territorial compensation elsewhere—contributes to the impasse.

The Polish Government-in-exile takes the stand that it could not sign any territorial agreement of any kind—that such action must await a popularly constituted regime.

Meanwhile the Poles contend that the Polish-Russian agreement of June 30, 1941, canceled the German-Russian "partition." Hence, the Poles say, the boundary must stand as it was originally agreed to between Russians and Poles at Riga in 1921.

And now, as the Russian troops advance, many Poles are urging the resumption of diplomatic relations between Poland and Russia. These were severed in April after the Poles asked a Red Cross investigation of reports that the Russians had massacred a group of Polish officers at Katyn, near Smolensk.

The incident itself has long since been adjusted. But if the Russians intend to retain title to the strip of Eastern Poland they occupied in 1939, it is easy to see how resumption of diplomatic relations at this point would be most embarrassing to the Soviets.

Polish observers have a number of alternate suggestions. Despite Secretary of State Hull's post-Moscow statement that the troops of the first army to arrive in any liberated area would constitute the occupying force, it is not believed that this necessarily bar some form of token joint occupation.

Military Liaison

Even if Polish troops were not made a part of this occupying force, the Poles would urge some form of military liaison which would give them a voice in the occupational arrangements.

And they add that an Allied Commission—similar to that already provided for Italy—could be established for Central Europe. Russian representation on the Commission for Italy it is contended provides ample precedent for British and American representation on a commission to deal with the Polish problem.

The momentary situation has served to heighten the conflict between the two underground groups—the Poles who have inherited the mantle of their own government and the Polish Army and the "Union of Polish Patriots," organized under Wanda Wasilewska, wife of the Russian Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Poles declare that the Russian-sponsored "Patriots" number perhaps but 15,000. Nevertheless, the existence of the two groups, as in Yugoslavia, dulls the edge of secret resistance against the common enemy.

It is entirely probable that the statesmanship of the moment will endeavor to find a formula to permit the broader aspects of territorial settlement to await the end of the war—despite the lack of flexibility in both the present Russian and Polish concepts of the eastern Polish boundary line. Guarantees which will safeguard Polish citizens within the area which the Russians soon may occupy may go a long way toward establishing a temporary means of bridging the present gap.

Railroads Guarded

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The threat to German communications in Poland "has increased to such an extent since the Russian offensive that the Germans were forced to dismiss all Polish railroad men and have SS men and troops guard the smallest railroad stations," the clandestine station, SWIT, reported this afternoon.

"All railroad lines, highways and main roads are constantly patrolled by units of the Black Corps, SS guards and the German Army," added the broadcast.

Unhobble People, Advises Garner

UVALDE, Texas, Nov. 22 (AP)—John N. Garner, breaking a long silence on governmental matters, said here that the way to solve postwar problems is to "take the hobbles off the people."

In a brief interview two days before his 75th birthday, the former Vice-President declared:

"Give them (the people) a chance to think and act for themselves. In other words, return to the American way of life and the people will solve the problems."

Mr. Garner spends most of his time at home tending his garden, pecans and chickens. He shares his produce with his neighbors.

Windsors Start Homeward Quietly From New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor slipped out of New York unnoticed Nov. 20 on their way back to Nassau, where the Duke, Governor of the Bahamas, will reopen the Legislature next week.

Their departure ended a visit of seven to eight weeks to the United States, most of which was spent here quietly. The time of their leaving was not announced.

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Allies Name Representatives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The State Department announced today that Robert D. Murphy, who has represented the United States in North Africa since the fall of 1942, has been appointed to the Allied Council on Italy.

Mr. Murphy will have the rank of Ambassador. He will continue as an advisor on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff for Italian affairs.

The Department also announced that Edwin C. Wilson, former Ambassador to Panama, will take over as representative to the French Committee, also with the rank of Ambassador.

The Department announced two appointments to the Allied Control Commission for Italy: Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of States, to be Deputy-President of the Economic and Administrative Section of the Commission, and Samuel Reber, former Assistant Chief of the State Department's European Division, to be Deputy Vice-President of the political section.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Mr. Harold MacMillan, who has been British Minister in French North Africa, has been appointed the British representative on the Advisory Council for Italy created by the Allies at the Moscow conference, it was announced today.

His title will be United Kingdom Commissioner.

Other appointments announced simultaneously by the British Foreign Office included:

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former Minister of Information, as the British representative to the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers. He will have the rank of Personal Ambassador.

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Stassen Projected as G. O. P. Alternate

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Political representatives of Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen are touring the East in an effort to strengthen the bid of the former Minnesota Governor for the Republican Presidential nomination.

This suggestive development today tops a budget of political news which shows the leaders of both parties getting ready to give the 1944 campaign an early opening.

The important events are these:

Without any direct word from their candidate, his supporters are openly seeking to get national backing for Commander Stassen and to give his candidacy considerably more than a favorite-son status. They are sure he will take the delegation of his own State and are ready to see him run in Nebraska and Wisconsin primaries and possibly elsewhee.

Alternative Goal

The Stassen backers realistically recognize that Wendell L. Willkie and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will in all probability be the leading contenders at the G. O. P. Convention, and it seems obvious that their plan is that Governor Stassen shall be sufficiently far advanced to be the logical alternative if the convention fails to agree upon either of the two present leaders.

While Commander Stassen and Mr. Willkie hold views very similar in both domestic affairs and foreign policy, the feeling is that if Mr. Willkie's personal feuds with Republican organization leaders preclude his nomination, an alternate like Commander Stassen might be welcome. At least, there is no present evidence that the campaign which is being launched in behalf of Commander Stassen is seriously hurting Mr. Willkie, because a breakdown of Stassen support shows that it is being drawn primarily from Governor Dewey.

Again the Democratic Party will have the advantage of choosing its Presidential ticket after the Republicans have selected their nominee. Frank C. Walker, National Chairman, announced that the Democratic National Committee would meet in Washington on Jan. 22 to determine the time and place of its National Convention. One or a series of Jackson Day dinners will be held that night.

G. O. P. Plans First

Since the Republicans will have made their convention plans a week earlier in Chicago, the Democrats will be able to be governed accordingly.

"The meeting," said Mr. Walker's announcement, "will be co-ordinated with the inauguration of the Jackson Day dinners which the national committeemen will attend, and in the speeches to be made on this occasion may be heard the answers to a lot of questions.

"To this extent, Jan. 22 may be taken as the opening of the 1944 campaign which, so far as the Democrats are concerned, has been delayed to avoid the infusion of politics into the war situation."

Ambrose O'Connell, vice-chairman of the committee, interpreted the answers-to-questions phrase as meaning the speakers probably will have something to say about an accumulation of Republican charges and G. O. P. expressions of confidence stemming from victories in off-year elections.

"How about the big question: Will there be a fourth term?" he was asked.

"I don't know whether that will be answered or not," he replied. "I doubt it very much."

So do Washington correspondents.

Mr. Willkie's own candidacy for the Republican renomination gained strength today in the wake of the announced decision of two governors to withdraw as favorite-son candidates and the decision of another to confine his activities only to his home State.

It was while they were in Chicago last week end attending the meeting of the council of State Governments that Govs. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and Dwight Griswold of Nebraska told reporters that they would not permit their names to be entered in their own state preferential primaries as presidential material. The third, Gov. Earl Warren of California, said that circumstances might force him to enter the primary in his own State but he would not be a candidate elsewhere.

Friendly to Willkie

All three are reported to be friendly to Mr. Willkie and their action follows a recent remark by Mr. Willkie that if the Republican Party seeks to prevent the nomination of any of the leading contenders by the device of a multiplicity of favorite-son candidates, it will result in a repetition of the "Warren G. Harding disaster of 1920."

The Associated Press reported this week end that Henry A. Wallace is vigorously booming Henry A. Wallace for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination.

Mr. Wallace, the A. P. stated, "is carrying on an unique campaign for renomination as Vice-President on the personal assumption that President Roosevelt will be a candidate for a fourth term.

"Although he reputedly has been 'scratched' from the race by Administration insiders who feel he would be of little vote-getting value in 1944, Mr. Wallace has no intention of accepting their verdict. He is out to prove to President Roosevelt that he represents labor and liberal elements in the Democratic Party that must be reckoned with at the next national convention."

Roosevelt Approved

DETROIT, Nov. 22 (AP)—R. J. Thomas President of the United Automobile Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations], gave President Roosevelt the nod for a fourth term over either Ohio's Gov. John W. Bricker or New York's Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in addressing a rally of Ford Motor employees here today.

"This nation can use a little more of the New Deal," Mr. Thomas told member of Ford Local 600, U. A. W.-C. I. O. "While the U. A. W.'s attitude on President Roosevelt remains a qualified indorsement, if the Republican party nominates John W. Bricker or Thomas Dewey in 1944 I can tell you right now who I am going to vote for and it won't be either of those men."

Fourth Term Backed

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Executive Board of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union [Congress of Industrial Organizations] last night adopted a resolution backing President Roosevelt for a fourth term, and established a political action fund.

Setting up of political action committees in each local was also authorized as well as participation in joint political action committees with the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Housewives to Get Two Points for Fats

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 22

In an attempt to double the collection of kitchen fats, the Office of Price Administration has authorized retail meat dealers to give two meat ration points for every pound of fats turned in by housewives.

The system will go into effect Dec. 13. Present collections in the fat salvage campaign, launched by the War Production Board before the United States entered the war, amount to approximately 10,000,000 pounds a month.

Brown stamps, collected by retailers from war ration Book 3, will be used initially in the exchange. Later, ration tokens will be employed.

The OPA said retailers will continue to pay housewives four cents a pound for the waste fats.

U. S. Bureau Asked to Chart Child-Crime Remedy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Police officers representing the International Association of Police Chiefs and the National Sheriffs' Association today asked the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor to head a co-operative committee including other Federal and private social agencies to explore the need of emergency training courses for policemen and women dealing with child delinquents.

This request grew out of the week-end conference at the Children's Bureau, called at the request of these associations and attended by law enforcement officers from Metropolitan areas scattered over the country.

Gravely concerned with the wartime increase in juvenile delinquency and with their responsibility for dealing wisely with children coming to their attention, these officers asked for more assistance from social agencies in communities, as well as from the Federal Government, in doing effective rehabilitation work with children in trouble. Fifty per cent of adult offenders, it was reported, have histories of juvenile delinquencies.

"The need for specialized training for police officers dealing with children must be met and met promptly, if the nation is to control its wartime juvenile delinquency problem," Michael F. Morrissey, President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, stated.

That sheriffs also would welcome such training was assured by William C. Ryan, President of the National Sheriffs' Association.

Gen. Daniel C. Draper, Chief Constable of the Toronto, Canada, Police Department, and a retired officer of the British Army, stressed the importance, in developing any program of training, of obtaining the support and understanding of the public, particularly of educators and service clubs, as to the work of a police officer who deals with children. "We have got to take our public along with us," he said.

Chief Joseph Kluchesky of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, pointed out that "there are many things juveniles do that are not strictly delinquent acts, yet the police need to take note of them."

"We police not only have a definite responsibility for dealing with juvenile delinquency but to the community to point out the need for concerted action," Joseph T. Owens, Chief of Police, Rome, N. Y., added.

Deputy Inspector of Police William Kent of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, New York City, pointed out that "the greatest source of information on the pre-delinquent that we have in New York City is the policeman on the beat."

The Juvenile Aid Bureau, he reported, handles the cases of juvenile delinquents committing acts not serious enough to demand arrest.

In an effort to do something about the pre-delinquent, the Juvenile Aid Bureau has established 11 recreational centers, largely in underprivileged neighborhoods in New York City. These are known as Police Athletic Leagues.

The conferees agreed that the proposed emergency courses might well become a regular part of the training of police officers dealing with children so that they will be ready at all times to meet such extra loads as war conditions now place on law enforcement agencies.

Turned-Back 13 Billions Wanted to Aid Veterans

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22 (AP)—The $13,000,000,000 which the War Department recently said it would not need should go to rehabilitate soldiers and sailors, the Veterans of Foreign Wars National Council recommended today.

Housing Shortage Hits Alaska As War Workers Blanket Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Whatever else Joseph Cohen and Gene M. Conger may report to their employer, the National Housing Administration, about the crowded condition prevailing along the Alaska railroad from Seward north 472 miles to Fairbanks, they sincerely can say that there are many other things in Alaska, but that there are indeed few vacant houses.

Arriving here recently the two officials found there were no rooms available in hotels or rooming houses. They finally called on city officials for assistance, and wound up in the dormitory of a construction contractor.

A few days before the two came north, the Housing Administration again declared all Alaska an emergency housing zone. The construction of 10 new houses in Fairbanks and of 15 here had also been approved, to care for federal employees. But this gesture was but a drop in the bucket.

The situation is virtually the same from Ketchikan to Nome. In the former city, nearly 100 citizens recently volunteered to build new houses, without Federal financing, if the materials and labor were made available. At the latter, military personnel had to bring their own housing.

Robert M. Diehl of Lima, Ohio, bridge engineer for the Alaska railroad, spent three weeks combing the railroad belt for two or three rooms for himself and his wife and two children. Mr. Diehl found he couldn't book passage out of Alaska for his family for two to three weeks, so crowded are air lines, trains, and steamers. Yet he had authority to reside anywhere along the railroad and a high priority for travel space.

In Alaska's defense boom cities, workers often are forced to sleep in shifts of eight hours, keeping a given bed and room occupied 24 hours a day except for a few minutes for changes.

At Sitka, travelers aver, one still may end up in the best bunk at the city jail for $3 a night if Manager Russell Clithero of the Sitka hotel happens to have all the overflow cots in the laundry room downstairs filled for the time being.

Five Anchorage teachers, newly arived here this fall, were forced to sleep in the new schoolhouse for two weeks while the superintendent, knowing full well they would leave if they didn't get something better—and that he couldn't afford to heat the entire building to keep five young women through the Arctic winter—prevailed upon home owners to provide shelter.

In Southeastern Alaska, cities contractors on large projects have towed in picturesque old sailing schooners and docked them close to the scene of operations to provide living quarters for their employees. Cannery buildings, used but a few months each year, also have helped take up the slack. Many have modern kitchens and bunkhouses ready for use.

In some areas, to be sure, the housing shortage is temporary, but in the larger cities the expansion is not of a short-lived nature. War is opening up the country rapidly, but continued good times in mining, fishing, lumbering and transportation point to steady growth for years to come. War has only speeded the process.

Mormon Leader Believes in Work

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 22 (AP)—Heber Jeddy Grant, a son of Mormon immigrants and the first Utah-born leader of his church, was honored quietly by his children today on his 87th birthday.

There was no celebration of the anniversary, or of his 61 years as a church leader; and he asked that newspapermen not interview him.

"Work never killed anyone," has been Mr. Grant's philosophy. He still spends a part of almost every day at his office.

He has been President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for 25 years; and for 36 years prior to that was a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, the governing body of the church.

From a messenger-boy beginning Mr. Grant climbed to the presidency of more than a half-dozen insurance and financial institutions.

Always he has stressed his philosophy of leadership.

"I will ask no man," he has said, "to be more liberal with his means than I am with mine. I will ask no man to observe the word of wisdom any more closely than I observe it."

Governor and Mrs. Dewey Start on 10-Day Vacation

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey started yesterday on a 10-day vacation at Sea Island, Ga.

Meanwhile, Oswald D. Heck, speaker of the Assembly, is Acting Governor of New York. Lieut. Governor-Elect Joe R. Hanley, who ordinarily would assume the gubernatorial duties, is vacationing at Hot Springs, Ark.

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This advertisement reviewed by the Office of Censorship which found no objection.

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The Home Forum

"A table in the wilderness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIME of great need most people turn instinctively for help to something higher than human power. Such seeking is prayer. It may be a desire for that which is higher and holier, or for that which affords protection; it may take form in words, or in some quick, intelligent action plainly impelled by divine power. That the prayer of faith is effective is evident from many examples found in Scripture. The sick were healed, the dead restored to life, armies saved, cities rebuilt, and the hungry fed.

Christ Jesus proved triumphantly that the human need is met through spiritual communion with God. Very little food was available—only five loaves and two small fishes—when he fed the five thousand who had followed him into the desert place to listen to his teaching. In the presence of his understanding of the allness of Spirit, lack could not abide.

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Limited thinking and lack are one. The Master never thought in terms of limitation. He recognized the affluence of God, the abundance of Spirit, the presence of the all-knowing Mind. He had no difficulty meeting needs, for he knew that supply is spiritual and not material. It is noteworthy that more than once he prefaced his demonstrations of harmony with thanks to God. We should be more grateful for good. Real gratitude is the recognition or admission that there is no power except the power of good.

The absolute conviction of God's presence is the essential equipment for the demands of every hour of daily life. We cannot admit the presence of God while believing that existence is material. God made man immortal, indestructible, free; the expression of boundless life, unlimited by sickness, danger, poverty, bondage, inability, incapacity, or any other adverse circumstance. We limit God and ourselves by believing that man is material, capable of change and decay. Man is idea, the reflection of Spirit. How often we catch glimpses of the real man in some alert action, some kind deed or unselfed service, some inspired word that uplifts and heals!

We are God's children; in the language of Scripture, "the sheep of his pasture." This fact is the basis for demonstrating harmony. Faith in God is the need of the hour. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 135): "There is to-day danger of repeating the offence of the Jews by limiting the Holy One of Israel and asking: 'Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?' What cannot God do?"

Do we really believe that God is All? Then we shall act from this basis, courageously refuse to be disturbed or afraid, insist on our right to health, harmony, happiness, supply, freedom, and peace. We shall accept the abundance of life which is ours, which is an indisputable fact, and from which we cannot be separated. When we say that God is All, we must mean just that if we would find freedom. There is no room for wavering or any halfway position in the admittance of God's allness. Good results come from wholehearted faith in the power of good. There is no room for the unlikeness of God, no plan for action apart from the action of divine Mind. The belief that two and two are three disturbs one only so long as he believes the error. Harmony is real and untouched by the mistaken sense that man is sick, fearful, and in danger.

The word "wilderness" appears frequently in the Bible, and a study of the references shows that Mrs. Eddy's definition of the word fits the Scriptural context perfectly. The definition given in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 597) reads: "WILDERNESS. Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence."

"Loneliness; doubt; darkness" may seem to accompany the disappearance of material beliefs and perhaps be the "vestibule" leading to the unfoldment of the great facts of harmonious existence. The full understanding of God as Spirit and man as His likeness may not come at once, but we do not have to wait for complete understanding to experience answered prayer. Always there is "a table in the wilderness."

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A Christian Scientist out of employment, with no money to care for his family until he could become adjusted to business changes, declared firmly and with understanding that God does "furnish a table in the wilderness;" that every need is met. He knew that man is never unemployed and is always useful; and he refused to fear for himself or for his family. His prayer of faith was answered. He was offered a position which he had not sought, a position which blessed him and others by calling into action hitherto unused talents.

Whatever the need or whatever the wilderness experience through which we pass, we can be sure God's love is at hand. There is always room for more faith, hope, persistence, perseverance, and similar qualities which lead to the demonstration of harmony. The human need is met through enlightened prayer, for there is nothing God cannot do.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

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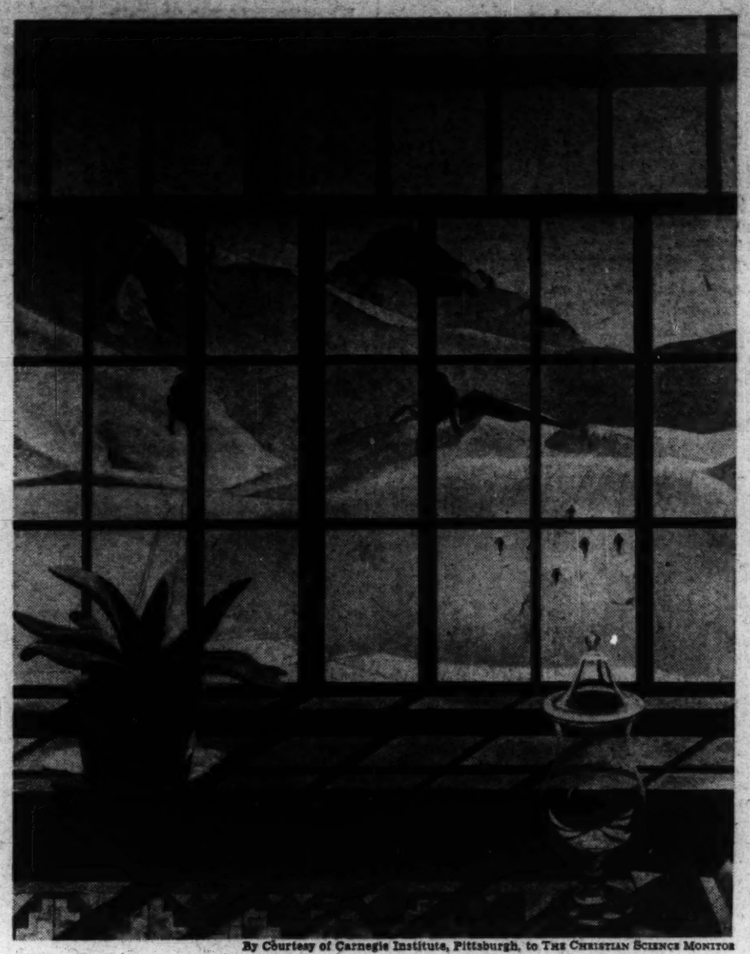

By Courtesy of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER WINDOW": *A Painting by Charles Sheeler*

CHARLES SHEELER is one of the renowned American painters of today. Born in 1883 of Irish and Welsh parents, he was first trained in art in his native city, Philadelphia, under William Merritt Chase. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Academy, an outstanding student of the naturalistic mode of painting esteemed at that time. The artist was drawn to Paris, where innovations were unfolding in the art of painting under the influence of Cézanne and through the ingenuities of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

Charles Sheeler became preoccupied with the problems of abstract painting. He developed his skill simultaneously as a photographer—a bread-and-butter occupation. However, Mr. Sheeler does not hold photography in low regard: he is greatly interested in it "for its possibility of accounting for the visual world with an exactitude not equalled by any other medium." There is no competition between painting and photography, "the painting being the result of a composite image and the photograph being the result of the single image."

Charles Sheeler never indulged in total abstraction; his pictures have always been anchored in nature. He has reconciled the abstract with the real. In close study of landscapes, in still-life arrangements, or in interiors, he discerns invariably an underlying abstract pattern. "I have sought to have a complete conception of the picture established in my mind, much as an architect completes his plans before the work of bringing the house into existence begins." With advancing years, Charles Sheeler grows more disciplined, more selective; he tightens his grip upon the elements of design, making them more forceful in their contribution to the total effect and more effective in mutual relation. He paints with a spare, highly articulate brush, dwelling upon each entity, whether it is a tumbler, a table, or a factory, as though its pattern were informed with cosmic symbolism. There is nothing accidental or circumstantial about a Sheeler picture; it is a patient, neat, calculated performance, objective and impassive.

"Winter Window" is now on view in the exhibition, "Painting in the United States," Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"UNA MESA EN EL DESIERTO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN TIEMPOS de gran necesidad la mayor parte de la gente instintivamente se vuelve en busca de ayuda hacia algo más alto que el poder humano. Tal busca es oración. Pudiera ser un deseo por aquello que es más alto y más santo, o por lo que produce protección; puede tomar forma en palabras, o en alguna acción pronta e inteligente, sin duda impelida por el poder divino. Que la oración de fe es efectiva es bien claro según muchos ejemplos que se encuentran en las Escrituras. Los enfermos fueron sanados, los muertos restaurados a la vida, los ejércitos salvados, las ciudades reconstruidas y los hambrientos alimentados.

Cristo Jesús probó triunfalmente que la necesidad humana se satisface por medio de la comunión espiritual con Dios. Muy poco alimento estaba al alcance—solamente cinco panes y dos pequeños peces—cuando él dió de comer a los cinco mil que le habían seguido a un lugar desierto a fin de escuchar sus enseñanzas. En la presencia de su entendimiento de la totalidad del Espíritu, la escasez no pudo perdurar.

El pensamiento limitado y la escasez son uno. El Maestro nunca pensó en términos de limitación. Reconoció la afluencia de Dios, la abundancia del Espíritu, la presencia de la Mente que todo lo sabe. No tuvo ninguna dificultad en hacer frente a toda necesidad, porque sabía que el abastecimiento es espiritual, no material. Es digno de atención que más de una vez él empezó sus demostraciones de armonía dando gracias a Dios. Debiéramos ser más agradecidos por el bien. La gratitud verdadera significa reconocer o admitir que no hay otro poder sino el poder del bien.

La absoluta convicción de la presencia de Dios es el equipo esencial para las exigencias de cada hora en la vida diaria. No podemos admitir la presencia de Dios mientras creamos que la existencia es material. Dios hizo al hombre inmortal, indestructible, libre; la expresión de la vida imperecedera, no limitada por enfermedad, peligro, pobreza, esclavitud, ineptitud, incapacidad o cualquiera otra circunstancia adversa. Limitamos a Dios y a nosotros mismos al creer que el hombre es material, capaz de cambio y deterioro. El hombre es la idea, el reflejo del Espíritu. ¡Cuán a menudo tenemos un vislumbre del hombre real en alguna acción viva, algún acto de bondad o servicio desinteresado, alguna palabra inspirada que edifica y cura!

Nosotros somos los hijos de Dios; en el lenguaje de las Escrituras, "las ovejas de su dehesa". Este hecho es la base para demostrar la armonía. La fe en Dios es la necesidad de la hora. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 135: "Hay peligro hoy día de repetir la ofensa de los judíos al limitar al Santo de Israel y preguntar: '¿Podrá Dios ponernos mesa en el desierto?' ¿Qué es lo que Dios no puede hacer?"

¿Creemos realmente que Dios es Todo? Entonces actuaremos sobre esta base, rehusando valerosamente el ser perturbados o sentir miedo, insistiendo en nuestro derecho a la salud, la armonía, la felicidad, el abastecimiento, la libertad y la paz. Aceptaremos la abundancia de vida que es nuestra, la cual es un hecho indisputable y de la cual no podemos ser separados. Cuando decimos que Dios es Todo debemos pensar exactamente eso, si queremos hallar la libertad. No hay lugar para vacilación ni componendas de ninguna clase al admitir la totalidad de Dios. Los buenos resultados vienen de la fe sincera en el poder del bien. No hay lugar para lo que sea desemejante a Dios, ni plan para acción aparte de la acción de la Mente divina. La creencia de que dos y dos son tres nos perturba sólo mientras creamos en el error. La armonía es real y no se ve afectada por el concepto equivocado de que el hombre está enfermo, tiene miedo y está en peligro.

La palabra "desierto" aparece frecuentemente en la Biblia, y un estudio de ésta muestra que la definición de la señora Eddy de esta palabra se adapta al contexto de las Escrituras perfectamente. La definición dada en el Glosario de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 597) dice: "DESIERTO. Soledad; duda; obscuridad. Espontaneidad de pensamiento e idea; el vestíbulo en el cual el sentido material de las cosas desaparece, y el sentido espiritual desarrolla los grandes hechos de la existencia."

"La soledad, la duda, la obscuridad" parecen acompañar la desaparición de las creencias materiales y quizá ser el "vestíbulo" que guía al desarrollo de los grandes hechos de la existencia armoniosa. El completo entendimiento de Dios como Espíritu y del hombre como Su semejanza quizá no venga en seguida, pero no tenemos que esperar un completo entendimiento para tener la experiencia de una oración concedida. Siempre hay una "mesa en el desierto".

Un Científico Cristiano sin empleo y sin dinero para cuidar de su familia hasta poder ajustarse a los cambios de negocio, declaró firmemente y con entendimiento que Dios efectivamente suministra una "mesa en el desierto"; que toda necesidad es satisfecha. Sabía que el hombre nunca está sin empleo y que siempre es útil y se negó a temer por sí mismo o por su familia. Su oración de fe fué contestada. Le ofrecieron un puesto que él no había buscado, un puesto que trajo bendición, a él y a otros, poniendo en acción talentos que hasta entonces no había usado.

Cualquiera que sea la necesidad y cualquiera que sea la experiencia del desierto por la cual pasamos, podemos estar seguros de que el amor de Dios está a la mano. Siempre hay lugar para más fe, más esperanza, persistencia, perseverancia y cualidades semejantes que guían a la demostración de la armonía. La necesidad humana se satisface por medio de la oración iluminada, porque no hay nada que Dios no pueda hacer.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

With the Emphasis on Making

THERE WAS A heavenly placidity about Kensington in these later Victorian days. The hansom cabs jingled merrily round. From Kensington Square to Hammersmith was a zone dotted by Pre-Raphaelites. There were the Burne-Joneses at the Grange, North End, and the Holman Hunts at Draycott Lodge, Fulham, and the Morrises at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith, the Richmonds (close Pre-Raphaelite allies) at Beaver Lodge, Hammersmith. In the square itself there were friendly houses where they met. . . .

On the breezy edge of the downs a few miles from Brighton the Joneses had their country retreat. . . .

Vividly little Angela Mackail, Burne-Jones's granddaughter, saw these two houses. The impression left on her mind was one of intense discomfort. There was not a chair in the sitting-room, with its pomegranate wallpaper on a dark blue ground, that you could sit on with ease. It was impossible to lie, or to do anything save remain rigidly erect, on the massive black sofa, whose yellow upholstery stuck to one's clothes. The cushions were unyielding, the bolsters rigid. The aesthetic towel-horses in the bedrooms were lacking in stability and apt to fall heavily forward. The Pre-Raphaelite beds, with their wooden slats running lengthways, banished sleep. The room above the summer house at Rottingdean was a triumph of discomfort, cold in winter, hot in summer, with windows sliding in grooves which would not properly open or close. The chairs it contained were the furniture of legend. They had been designed by her grandfather for the seats of the knights at the Round Table in the tapestry Morris made from his cartoons. A skilled carpenter had made these fantastic objects of utility, but the seats were too high for even a knight to keep his feet on the ground and the arms were too close to allow any freedom in the use of knife and fork. . . .

This discomfort, this strange disregard for the actual utility of things made for a useful purpose; the mixture of values is an important Pre-Raphaelite fact. It was closely connected with the principle that everyone should in his or (presumably) her degree (it is true that women played a passive, a mediaeval part in their ideal scheme of things) be an artist. The emphasis was laid on *making*, the idea of contemplating or using a thing when made was to this simple, creative enthusiasm a matter of minor importance.—From "The Pre-Raphaelite Tragedy," by WILLIAM GAUNT. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

A Blue Jewel, Set Deep

IT MEANS little, when you stand on the rim of Crater Lake, to be told that the water is eleven hundred feet beneath you, because it does not look that far, in the clear mountain atmosphere, and even the two-thousand-foot cliff of Llao Rock does not greatly impress you at a glance. But once you have descended those eleven hundred feet with danger and effort, even once you have walked down and up the mile of steep trail, you have a new conception of the depth. Still more do you have it when in a boat at last you float out on the bottomless blue water, suspended in some strange blue medium between an inverted world and an upright, and see the naked sweeps of pumice, the vast debris slopes of broken conglomerate, the gray and pink and brown cliffs of lava rock, shoot one thousand, two thousand feet right above your head, to meet the snow. It is then, at last, that you realize the majesty as well as the beauty of Crater Lake. . . .

On the peak of Garfield, you realize the true situation of Crater Lake, as a part of the Cascade range. To the east we looked almost directly down into the far-stretching level desert of eastern Oregon, lying out bluer and bluer like the sea. Southward we looked along the flank of the range itself, over holes of forest and peaks of snow, past the great, dazzling-white pyramid of Mount McLaughlin, until far away, so far it hung like a faint white cloud on the horizon, was the mystic bulk of Shasta. Westward the eye traveled over broken, wooded summits, like waves of the sea, and you knew that somewhere beyond them lay the Pacific. To the north, in the hole at our feet lay the lake, the peaks around it like summits in the range, and beyond them and it the needle point of Mount Thielsen, and then, farther on, the white pyramid of Diamond Peak showed how the Cascades march northward. The lake is a blue jewel set deep, but set high up in the mountain spine.—From "Skyline Camps," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: W. A. Wilde.)

New Mexican Wood Smoke

EARLY IN THE WINTER, Santa Fé takes on its distinctive aura of piney fragrance. Strangers wander about our narrow streets, sniffing appreciatively. It comes spiraling out of hundreds of chimneys. It drifts about sunny "placitas" and snarls all the little adobe houses in an intangible net of comfort and well-being.

♪ ♪ ♪

Every year, at this time, I go through the same ceremony with Mrs. Archuleta whose husband owns a small, local wood-yard.

"Qué"? asks a thin, bashful, down-hill voice to my telephone call. It is one of the younger Archuletas.

"Su Mamá," I request.

"Mamá, mamá." There is a shrill hubbub of children's voices. Mamá is evidently far afield—perhaps drawing water from the well with the bright blue cover or feeding the goats in a far corner of the yard.

A little breathless, she retrieves the "teléfono."

"I need fire-wood, Mrs. Archuleta. Winter has sneaked up on me again. Such a wind down Canon Road! There'll be snow before morning!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Calmly, Mrs. Archuleta ignores the ferocity of the elements. If a blizzard were snarling over our defenseless mesa-land, she would observe the amenities in proper sequence.

"Cómo está?" she inquires in her most concerned conversational tone.

"I am well, 'gracias'," I admit, hurriedly taking my rightful place in the ceremony. "But a little chilly, due to no piñon wood. You know the way I like it—not over twelve inches long and—."

"And 'su mamá'?" persists Mrs. Archuleta, with a slight note of reproof.

"My mother is well, 'gracias', but her feet are cold, due to no piñon wood for the—"

"And 'su gato, Guillermo'?" continues Mrs. Archuleta, with much sweetness, but firmness.

"My cat, William, is in the best of health, 'gracias'; but is unhappy, because the little 'fogón' (fireplace) has no warmth."

♪ ♪ ♪

That being the extent of my family, it is now my turn to make the polite inquiries. "And you and 'su esposo' (husband) are you well? And 'los niños' (the children)—Carmencita, Margarita, Josefa, Vincente, Manuelito and Solomón, are they all enjoying good health?"

"Todos (all), Señora, gracias a Dios!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Then, and only then, am I allowed to return to the mundane subject of fire-wood and my cold hearth-stone.

"Sí, sí, they will bring the piñon wood just as you like it—short, but of a fatness."

From long experience, I know it is useless, but I suggest: "Could you—could you deliver it tomorrow?"

Mrs. Archuleta is shocked by such unseemly haste, but she will not betray her outraged feelings by giving me a point blank negative.

"I couldn't promise it tomorrow."

"The next day, Tuesday, then?"

"I couldn't promise it Tuesday."

I mention in turn every day in the week. At last I come to Saturday. That is five days off.

"Sí, sí, Sábado. I can promise for Sábado."

♪ ♪ ♪

I sigh with relief. Mrs. Archuleta never breaks a promise. As I am about to hang up, she breaks in with an afterthought. "I almost forgot, Señora! Do you want a one burro-load or a two-burro-load?"

"A four-burro load," I order recklessly. The wood will be delivered in a rickety old truck, smelling of gasoline; but Mrs. Archuleta clings to the old measurements as she clings to the old courtesies.

It wasn't so long ago that all the wood used by Santa Fé's hundreds of fireplaces came down from the mountains on burro-back. The wood-gatherer drove his string of burritos from door to door and one selected the load desired. All through the golden autumn days, the high-walled streets of Santa Fé were crowded with strings of burros, so laden with wood that they looked like wood-piles that had miraculously sprouted fuzzy ears and delicate little feet. When summer came, the faithful little animals were turned loose upon the town. They meditated against sun-warm walls. They brayed dolefully by the light of the moon from amid cherished flower-beds. They foraged undeterred even on the lawn of the Governor. They were a community institution.

♪ ♪ ♪

Open fireplaces, blazing piñon logs, and the scent of wood-smoke are as much a part of Santa Fé as are the speckled hills and cloud-shadowed mountains that hold the little town in their great, warm hollow hand.

The white-washed, three-cornered "fogón" is such a small, simple object to give so much comfort and beauty. No andirons are used. The logs are stood on end, leaning against each other. They give the effect of an outdoor camp-fire, moved into a corner of the home. Sometimes you glance up hurriedly in the evening shadows to see if a chipmunk is not scurrying along the mellow ceiling beams. You almost expect to see a spotted faun emerge from a darkened angle. They are another expression of the land where people still say, on parting; "Vaya con Dios" (go with God).

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Twice Blest

Blessed is the man who sees two autumns—
And now, after a city's long and country-starved summer,
I have seen two autumns.

Up there, by a northern lake, close on the edge of our land,
I saw the wild geese flying south,
The deer hurrying through the pinewoods clearing,
The maples baring their magnificent branches
Toughened by fierce millennia of weather;
I saw purple asters—more than the eyes could hold—
Fighting the frost against time;
And winter came close—close enough to make faces through the windows—
And sent a sharp brief snow whirling and spitting out of the north.

And then, here in Virginia, I saw time turned back.
It was as if the forest colors returned
And the leaves flew back to their naked, swaying, wind-blown limbs;
The oak and the sweetgum and the sassafras dressed for November;
The dogwood blazed.
I heard the wildfowl honking over at night;
The startled deer hid in the glade from the hunters;
The tepees of corn stood in the fields;
Children were raking leaves.
And I said to myself: "This year I have seen two autumns."

Now spring is the time of green life and bare beauty,
But what is this about autumn that takes the breath away?
Is not once a year man's meed of autumn?
Twice a year is more than he deserves and more than can be said or sung or written;
Yet there will be some who will know what I mean when I say I have seen two autumns.

PAUL H. OEHSER

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943

Piccardi Shift From Badoglio Strengthens Sforza Coalition in Italy

British Pledge First Jobs To War-Disabled

Bill due in Parliament compels employers to engage quota of men in handicapped classes.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 22—The Socialist members of the British coalition War Cabinet, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, have offered a few pointers to the kind of future being planned for Great Britain.

Moreover, the whole range of Government departments has had an S O S from Prime Minister Winston Churchill to send their postwar plans to the Cabinet as soon as possible. This new urgent note in reconstruction was admitted in a recent speech by Sir Walter Wormersley, Minister of Pensions.

Mr. Bevin gave one of the most important promises yet to fighting men of this country when he declared that the Government is backing a scheme whereby jobs will be found for all those disabled through war. Legislation to this effect will be introduced in the coming Parliamentary session, Mr. Bevin said at Wigan, Lancashire.

Quotas of Disabled

It is understood here the necessary bill has already been drawn up whereby employers will be compelled to engage a quota of war-disabled workers.

Mr. Bevin also shed further light on how the Government intends a more general campaign to break the so-called cycle of unemployment. The Cabinet has decided to go ahead with a plan for Britain in the future to have an annual "human budget" as well as the customary financial budget.

The Ministry of Labor is already setting up a fully equipped department through which industry, local departments, fighting services, and other Government departments will have to decide in advance every year what their labor requirements will be for 12 months. This is called dealing with unemployment before it occurs rather than afterward as in the past.

Control After War

Mr. Bevin reaffirmed that control of industry must be continued after the war to prevent chaos. He pointed out there had been 2,250,000 marriages since the war began. Only 10 to 12 per cent of these couples had so far been able to set up homes. The Government, Mr. Bevin said, was determined these folk should not be fleeced of their savings by high costs or trashy goods. He therefore favored continuation of the coupon rationing system with coupons increasing as goods became available.

Mr. Morrison devoted his weekend speeches mainly to the Beveridge report and the question of political unity in the Labor Party. On the night of Nov. 14 he defended Government policy on the Beveridge Plan of social security for all. Mr. Morrison insisted the Government was not turning it down but instead was now incorporating its main proposals into an even wider scheme of employment for all.

Employment Versus Benefits

The Home Secretary admitted the advantage of reassuring and steadying the nation with the prospect of social security. But he said employment was better than benefits—social security was only a reserve provision for misfortune. Most important of all, he claimed, was that the community should earn the best possible living for itself.

Mr. Morrison's report is taken here to mean that the Government reconstruction scheme, owing much to the Beveridge Plan, is nearing completion and will be debated in commons prior to legislation in the next few months.

The Home Secretary also utilized the week end to issue a severe warning about disunity to the Labor Party, of which he is an outstanding member. He told Labor its recent internal discussions suggested it might follow the decline of Britain's Liberal Party if it could not present a united front.

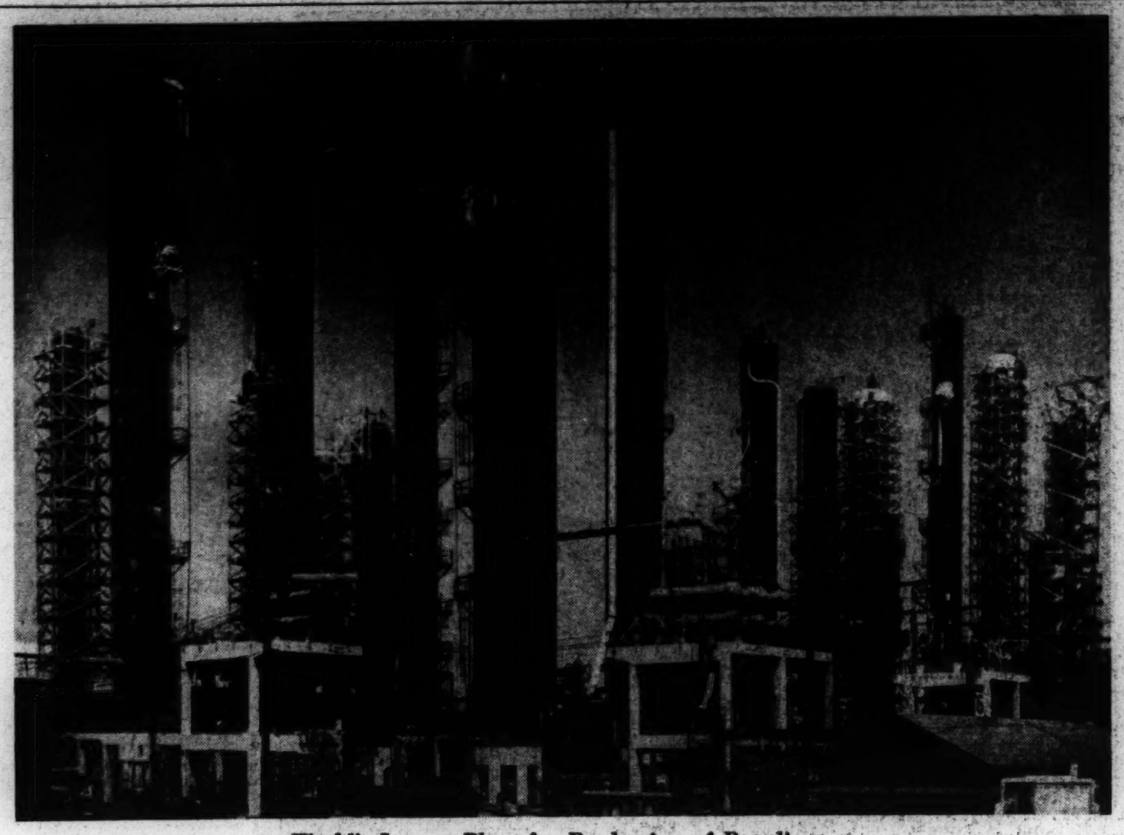
Warning to Labor

Mr. Morrison told Labor bluntly that the British people would not trust "a party which did not know its own mind."

He appealed to Labor to show in the great task of reconstruction more of that spirit of neighborliness and unselfishness which enabled the home front here to win the Battle of Britain.

Yesterday, the Liberal Manchester Guardian pointed out that the public is sensitive to any party which cannot settle its own internal differences. The public tends to ask how that party can settle national and international problems. The Guardian grants that parties of the Left are more open to disunity than those of the Right because they tend to be more restless and innovating.

That is the situation which the Labor Party in Britain today has to meet if it is to take advantage at future elections of the undoubted swing of political opinion to the left.



World's Largest Plant for Production of Butadiene

At Port Neches, on the Texas plains, the world's largest plant for the production of butadiene, chief ingredient of synthetic rubber, is being built and will be operated by the oil industry—without profit of any kind. The plant will turn out 100,000 tons of butadiene a year, enough to fill one seventh of the United States' total wartime rubber needs.

Byrd Demands 300,000 Cut In U. S. Pay Rolls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Byrd Economy Committee again has insisted on a 300,000 cut in federal civilian employees while reporting that the Government pay roll was trimmed by 131,058 in three recent months.

Recalling its similar demand last spring for employee reductions, the Committee warned:

"Should this second request be disregarded, the Committee will believe it necessary to recommend legislation to the Congress of the United States which will make reductions in federal civilian employment mandatory."

The group, known formally as the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, reported that the Government's civilian pay roll had been cut from 3,095,463 persons in June to 2,964,405 in September. It attributed the reduction to the Committee's report of "wasteful and extravagant personnel practices."

The committee termed the long range trend in government employment "less satisfactory," and noted that from October, 1942 to September, 1943 there was a net increase of 260,649 employees.

In the report, the Committee Chairman, Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia, said that without harm to the war effort, 35,000 employees could be eliminated from the Works Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, Farm Security Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Bituminous Coal Consumers' Counsel, National Resources Planning Board, Board of Legal Examiners and the Domestic Branch of the Office of War Information.

Other recommended reductions included 150,000 clerical, administrative and fiscal employees of the War Department; 100,000 federal employees of all classes to be eliminated by better personal management and elimination of duplicating functions among agencies, and 15,000 whose services would become unnecessary, the report said, through unification of lending agencies in the Agriculture Department.

Liberty Ship Mauled But Refused to Sink

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Another Liberty Ship is back at its home port ready for more war duty, after taking a torpedo explosion and an accidental ramming by another torpedoed ship.

The S. S. James Smith, built by the Richmond, Calif., yard of Permanent Metals Corp. was bound for Brazil when its convoy was attacked at night, the War Shipping Administration reported Nov. 20.

The vessel's master, Capt. William H. Aguilar of Vallejo, Calif., gave the order to abandon ship because the stern was completely wrecked and it seemed impossible for the vessel to float.

But it floated. A second torpedoed vessel was seen by survivors to crash blindly into the seemingly stricken ship, which still refused to go down.

At daybreak Capt. Aguilar ordered surviving members of his crew back aboard. A naval patrol vessel picked up most of the crew and took the James Smith in tow to a West Indies port, a five-day haul. With temporary repairs the battered vessel sailed for home under her own power.

Nitrate Boom Poses Problem for Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Chilean nitrate, which help keep Allied war guns booming, seems Destined to become a prime topic for postwar economic discussion between the United States and Chile.

This is because nitrate is one of the mainsprings of Chilean national economy [copper is the other] and because the United States, to meet huge wartime needs for nitrates, has been building artificial nitrate plants of its own.

The issue revolves around what disposition the United States Government may make of these artificial plants when peace comes. Should they be government-operated or subsidized after the war, it could mean that Chile's economy would be in for hard going, or that Chile promptly would have to form close commercial ties elsewhere.

Seek U. S. Market

Chileans feel that if the wartime plants in the United States are not Government-financed, and put on a straight commercial basis, they can compete for the big market's business. That big market is in southern and southeastern United States.

Chile has an ace in a resolution adopted in the Rio de Janeiro conference of American nations in 1941.

That put the American nations on record as desiring to stimulate "development of the basic production" of each of the countries and "avoiding in every way possible the establishment or expansion of industries for manufacture of substitute or synthetic products." The conference resolution held that such manufacture should be done only in cases of urgency in national defense and where the requirements could not be met with natural products. The resolution was talking chiefly about Chilean nitrates.

Rios Sees Solution

Chileans are interested in the situation because they know what happens when there is no market for nitrates. The industry normally employs 24,000 men. Peak world war sales reached 2,988,000 metric tons in 1916, slumped off to 614,000 in 1921, and to 447,000 in 1932. That was when pay rolls were slashed to practically nothing, and the companies paid for the almost complete evacuation of workers from the two provinces.

President Rios of Chile recently discussed the future of nitrate sales in the United States in an interview with the Associated Press. It is known that Senor Joquin Fernandez, Minister of Foreign Relations, talked to Washington authorities about the same thing on his recent visit there.

Senor Jorge Vidal, for 30 years one of Chile's greatest authorities on nitrates, says he is "not pessimistic" about the future. He mentioned that the nitrate industry is better organized today in Chile than ever before. After the 1932 slump, the industry was reorganized. The Government itself sponsored legislation creating the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, one of the most unusual co-operatives in industrial history. Senor Vidal is Executive Vice-President and the guiding hand in the Corporation.

The Corporation has no capital, but it has the privilege of drawing up to 190,000,000 pesos (about $6,400,000 U. S.) on the Government's Central Bank of Chile. The Corporation buys all nitrates at actual production costs—the cost factor is fixed by law—and sells at the best price possible. The Government gets 25 per cent of its profits. The remainder goes to the producers on a pro rata basis. The Government representatives see to it that the Corporation does not fix sales prices too high, lest its interests suffer.

United States capital has invested $50,000,000 in two Chilean nitrate plants, thus owns better than half the industry. The remainder is owned chiefly by Chilean and British capital.

Chileans emphasize that if United States interests desire to develop fully the Chilean market for manufactured goods which the war has delivered into the hands of the North Americans, they will have to see to it that Chilean nitrates and copper are not left without a market.

In recent years, Chile has been spending about $120,000,000 annually to buy things abroad. Of this, copper produces about $65,000,000 and nitrates about $20,000,000.

Informed Chileans generally concur in President Rios' belief that "A way will be found."

Chile Raises Costs On Stored Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Santiago, Chile

A Chilean decree has reduced from 12 months to eight months the maximum period for the storage of imported merchandise in Chilean customs warehouses. Storage fees collected on goods remaining in these warehouses for more than four months were increased.

Storage fees are now levied at the rate of 3 per cent of the import duties on the goods if withdrawn from the warehouse during the first 30 days or fraction, 4 per cent of duty if withdrawn during the second month, 5 per cent for the third month, and 6 per cent for the fourth month. When goods are warehoused more than four months fees are increased by 2 per cent of the import duty for each month or fraction of a month.

Canada to Tie New Oil Field With U. S. Forces in North

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Canadian Department of External Affairs disclosed in a formal announcement Nov. 19 the details of a project, including a refinery and several hundred miles of pipeline, to supply the United States Army in Alaska and Canada with gasoline and other petroleum products from a new oil field in the Canadian Northwest.

The project already has been the target of criticism in the United States Congress and the Truman Senate military investigating committee had scheduled an inquiry for today.

The project includes the drilling of 26 test wells a tthe expense of the United States, with Canada acquiring the necessary land and rights of way, the announcement.

A pipeline from the Norman wells, Northwest Territories, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, where the refinery is being built, probably will be completed in January and a pipeline from Skagway, Alaska, to Whitehorse already is in operation, according to the announcement. The Whitehorse refinery is scheduled for completion next May.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., under a contract with the United States Government, drilled the 26 new tests in the Norman field and 23 of them struck oil. In addition, four wells previously completed in the area were included in the project, making a total of 27 producing wells. By last July 1 a daily production of 3,000 barrels had been assured and potential production "has been considerably expanded since then," the announcement said.

Pending completion of the pipeline from the Norman wells and the refinery at Whitehorse, gasoline for Army use along the Alaska Highway and in other installations in Alaska and Northwest Canada is being delivered by ship to Prince Rupert, then by barge to Skagway, and by pipeline from Skagway to Whitehorse.

Ex-Minister Saved Day in Labor Crisis

Link with 'underground' in north is forged by Committee of National Liberation.

Only member of Marshal's regime to escape from Nazis at Rome is highly regarded by workers.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The resignation of Dr. Leopoldo Piccardi, Italian Minister for Industry, Trade, and Labor in Marshal Pietro Badoglio's first Cabinet, when the Premier set up his new "technical" government, takes on special significance in view of the fact that he was the only member of the Badoglio Government to escape from Rome when the Germans occupied the Capital.

According to press dispatches, the former Minister declared that he intended to go to Naples to "join, as a private citizen, the liberal group headed by Count Carlo Sforza and Senator Benedetto Croce." This statement, though not very clear, seems to indicate that Signor Piccardi will co-operate with the "Committee of National Liberation."

Signor Piccardi's decision probably will strengthen the position of the still rather loosely organized coalition. After the occupation of the Naples area by Allied troops, Dr. Piccardi had acted as Marshal Badoglio's representative there, but of much greater significance is the hint in his statement that he will support Count Sforza.

'Underground' Position

Count Sforza's political position is much weaker than many observers are inclined to believe. Although he reportedly has the support of the Action Party and of the Socialist Party, the veteran diplomat is not very popular with the anti-Fascist "underground" in Northern Italy. "Underground" leaders there, it would seem, are not in favor of appointing any returned exiles to key positions.

Count Sforza and his followers, therefore, must strengthen their ties with the labor movement.

Count Sforza needs the help of an experienced administrator for liaison work between his group and the labor movement. Some observers in Southern Italy believe that Count Sforza will be regarded as too moderate by numerous anti-Fascist leaders in the northern industrial cities. Signor Piccardi's support well may prove invaluable in dealing with such a complicated situation. There is little doubt that Signor Piccardi is a very intelligent and efficient labor specialist. Ht was the most important Minister in the Badoglio Cabinet during the 50 days between the coup d'etat and the armistice. There is reason to believe that the way he handled the very confused labor situation in Northern Italy has strengthened his prestige among responsible labor leaders.

Strangely enough, very little has been reported on this important aspect of the Italian situation. Today, we know that it was Dr. Piccardi who succeeded in securing an armistice between Government and labor last August. A general strike movement was under way in Northern Italy and factory committees had begun to emerge in numerous plants in Genoa, Turin, and Milan. These factory committees threatened to transform themselves into revolutionary workers' councils.

Apparently Signor Piccardi was responsible for the more conciliatory policy adopted by the Government. The eight-hour day was reintroduced and special tribunals were set up to revise the cases of political prisoners charged with pro-Allied activities. On Aug. 20 and 21, Signor Piccardi went to Turin and Milan, where he negotiated with the factory committees and the official trade-union leaders appointed by Marshal Bodoglio on Aug. 15. The first result of his courageous visit was that the general strike was called off.

An agreement defining the status of the factory committees was signed at the Ministry of Labor in rome between the Italian Confederation of Industrial Workers and the Industrialists' Confederation. The factory committees were transformed into purely economic organizations, bound to become a most important factor in the political and economic resurrection of Italy.

The decree provided that factory committees should be set up in industrial concerns, forming part of the syndical organizations. These are committees for the employees and for the workers. Committee members are elected by direct and secret ballot, in which all the workers, whether employees or factory hands over 18—with the exception of managing personnel—may take part. Employees and factory hands of the firm, holding Italian citizenship, over 21 years of age, and having worked at least one year in the concern are eligible. The elections are called by the local syndical association of industrial workers and held on the firm's premises.

Tasks of Committees

The factory committees are entrusted with the following tasks: To act as liaison between the trade unions and the workers; to ascertain, through reports given by the workers, that the collective contracts and internal regulations are strictly carried out; to attempt conciliation in the case of individual disputes; to carry out negotiations for the signing of collective contracts and the conciliation of collective labor disputes concerning the firm and its staff; to give their opinion on the internal regulations of the firm; to put forward suggestions on working systems and on production methods, by examining and substituting workers' proposals on improvements of production methods; to take part through their representatives in the administration of welfare and insurance organizations of the firms that are financed, even if partly, by contributions from workers; to put forward suggestions for the improvement of professional training, welfare work, and working conditions; to keep watch, through their own representatives, on the service of canteens. In addition, the management of any firm employing over 300 persons has to place an office at the disposal of the Committee so that its members may receive the statements of the workers.

Since Signor Piccardi obviously played a very important part in the successful conclusion of the negotiations, it hardly is necessary to emphasize that—in all probability—his announced participation in oppositionist activities may produce very interesting results.

Messe Is Appointed Italian Army Chief

By the Associated Press

Italian Headquarters,
Southern Italy, Nov. 22

Marshal Giovanni Messe, who commanded the Italian forces which surrendered to the Allies in Tunisia, has been named to replace Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio as Chief of General Staff of the Italian Army.

General Ambrosio and Gen. Mario Roatta, former Chief-of-Staff, are awaiting a decision on charges lodged by Yugoslavia that they are war criminals.

Italian Stores Reap Harvest By Profiteering on Soldiers

BARI, Italy, Nov. 22 (AP)—In the midst of poverty, starvation and confusion, Italy's moneyed classes, which never suffered under Fascism, are reaping a golden harvest of American dollars and British pounds from soldier "tourists."

In this section of Italy under Italian Government jurisdiction, shopkeepers and big store owners are making 10 times as much money in one day as they made in a month of the best prewar tourist year.

Store owners are indulging in an unchecked profiteering orgy at the expense of the British and Americans.

The stores are well stocked and Italian shopkeepers have been taking full advantage of the Christmas spirit.

The soldiers are paying the monetary bill while the poor Italian laboring class is paying the bill in misery as the prices of clothes and other essential items skyrocket out of their reach.

Shoes $65 a Pair

The price of a suit of clothes of the cheapest quality in two months has risen from 3,000 lira [about $158 at the prewar rate of exchange] to twice that amount. Shoes have gone from 500 lira [$26.30] to 1,800 [$95] and shirts from 100 lira [$5.26] to 350 [$18].

Silk stockings have risen from 75 lira [$3.95] to as much as 400 [$21]. Jewelry trinkets of the type sold in American five and ten's are going to gullible soldiers as "the real thing" for prices up to $50."

Cameras worth 400 lira [$21] are selling for 8,000 [$420].

The rising prices of these luxury items are reflected on the "black market," where a flood of money has driven essential food items to great heights.

The economic chaos is closely tied up with the political situation. In North Africa inflation was kept in check by the French Government, which struck hard at the "black marketeers" with closely controlled food and clothing prices.

A. M. G. Keeps Check

In Italy in areas where the Allied Military Government is in control, A. M. G. officials require shopkeepers to keep the prices of essential articles within reason.

In this territory, which is administered by the Italian Government, the United Nations can only "suggest" to the King's Government that steps be taken.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio never refuses to take Allied suggestions and is perturbed by the inflation danger, but his Government itself lacks the cohesion and machinery to reach down to local officials to make them take action.

'Stacking Up' a New Rubber Supply

Towers Go Into Place for Huge New Synthetic-Rubber Plant

Towers go into place at the world's largest plant for the production of butadiene, chief ingredient of synthetic rubber, at Port Neches, Texas. The towers, as high as a 17-story building, were fabricated on the site and lifted into place by a giant crane, also the biggest in the world. The oil companies participating in this huge project are: Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., Gulf Oil Corporation, the Texas Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, and the Pure Oil Company.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Nellie Came by Mail

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston
Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," Etc.

Mrs. Hoe looked up from the list she was writing to where Mr. Hoe was reading the newspaper under the same lamp on the other side of the kitchen table.

"Why don't you send to the mail order house for a pair of blue pants?" she asked. "Joe Plow has some and they're elegant."

Mr. Hoe was deep in his paper and didn't know that his wife had spoken.

So Mrs. Hoe said again, "Why don't you send for some elegant pants like Joe Plow's?"

"What?" Mr. Hoe asked. "Oh, yes, yes, to be sure."

And he put down his paper and got the pen and ink and pad and wrote to the mail order house and sent in his wife's list, too. But he was getting sleepy and instead of "Pants No. 754," as he should have written, he wrote, "elegant pants" in a very careless sort of handwriting.

About a week later he received a letter from the mail order house. He couldn't make head nor tail out of it. The letter talked about how they tried to please their customers, and to send them whatever they wanted, and what trouble they had taken to fill his order, and that Nellie was being forwarded the same day, and they hoped Mr. Hoe would be satisfied, as the call for that kind of goods was not great.

When the Mailman Came

Mr. and Mrs. Hoe read the letter a dozen times, and waited for the mail carrier next day with a great deal of curiosity. He was three hours late, and when he finally drove his Ford into the dooryard he looked both hungry and mad. And you can't blame him, for what do you think he had fastened to the back of the car? A large gray elephant!

"And when she gets tired, she just sits down, and my car stops!" the mail carrier shouted. "Ed Hoe, you ought to be ashamed of yourself buying elephants at your age!"

"It's all a dreadful mistake," Mr. Hoe began, but just then Nellie wrapped her dusty trunk lovingly about his neck and looked down at him sadly.

"Elephant, elephant, elephant," Mrs. Hoe repeated. And suddenly she guessed what had happened. "Ed Hoe, did you write 'elegant pants' when you wrote to the mail order house?"

"Why, maybe I did," said Mr. Hoe, "and I was rather sleepy as I remember. Perhaps I ran my words together."

He was now sitting on Nellie's head where she had gently placed him.

"She'll have to go straight back," Mrs. Hoe declared. "But, Ed, you'd better give her a pail or two of water first. She looks kind of thirsty."

"She's not going back," said Mr. Hoe, still high up in the air. "I like her."

"It's not a matter of liking," Mrs. Hoe reasoned. "How would you feed her? You'd have to get rid of the horse and the cows, she'd eat so much hay."

"I'll get rid of them," said Mr. Hoe. "Nellie stays."

Now Mrs. Hoe knew that she was married to a very obstinate man, so she threw up her hands and went back to the kitchen and made a blueberry pie, and a chocolate cake and three dozen doughnuts, and two kinds of cookies to relieve her feelings, and the mail carrier drove on, telling all the neighbors down the road about Ed Hoe's elephant. But most of them had already heard about Nellie by telephone from the neighbors up the road who had already seen her.

Nellie Did Her Best

Meanwhile Ed Hoe took Nellie down to the pond at the edge of the hayfield and let her drink all she wanted and go in wading too. They came back after a jolly afternoon, and he fed her half the lettuces, and a lot of carrots and finished off her supper with an armful or two of hay.

The horse and cows didn't care for Nellie but that didn't matter, for Mr. Hoe sold them all the next day, and knocked down all their stalls to make a nice big stall for Nellie.

"You'll be ruined," Mrs. Hoe declared, and washed all the downstairs curtains to relieve her feelings.

For a while it did look as though the Hoes might be ruined, but not for long. Nellie did her best to help. She plowed nicely, and when she came to a great boulder around which Mr. Hoe and his ancestors had plowed for a hundred years, she pushed it with her forehead, and dug at it with her tusks, and carried it away with her trunk to the stone pile. Soon the neighbors hardly did any work on their own farms, because they spent all their time hanging round Ed Hoe's place, watching Nellie. The Hoe fields were the smoothest in the county.

When Mr. and Mrs. Hoe wanted to go to town they rode on Nellie. At first Mrs. Hoe squealed and said she'd surely fall off, but soon she grew to like it, and always wore her best dress and carried her parasol.

"It seems kind of suitable when you ride an elephant," she explained to her friends.

When Mr. Hoe wanted to paint the house, Nellie let him stand on her head and held the paint pot for him with her trunk uplifted. She wiped the upper windows clean for Mrs. Hoe. She pushed the lawn mower and picked the cat out of the tree when it was afraid to come down the way it had gone up.

Nellie was very obliging.

All over the state the chief subject of conversation was Nellie and what she had done last.

After a while Mr. Hoe saw that it would be a good thing to turn all this interest into account, for now that he had no cows, the Hoes had to buy their milk and butter. So he put up a canvas fence along the road and charged people 10 cents to come in to see Nellie, and a quarter if they went for a ride around the barn on her back.

You'd be surprised how the money kept pouring in! Instead of the Hoes being ruined, as Mrs. Hoe had said, they were soon well off. And then, they had such fun! In the fall when the hay was in the barn and the beans were drying on the poles and the corn and pumpkins were harvested, the country fairs began, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoe would go to the near-by ones riding Nellie.

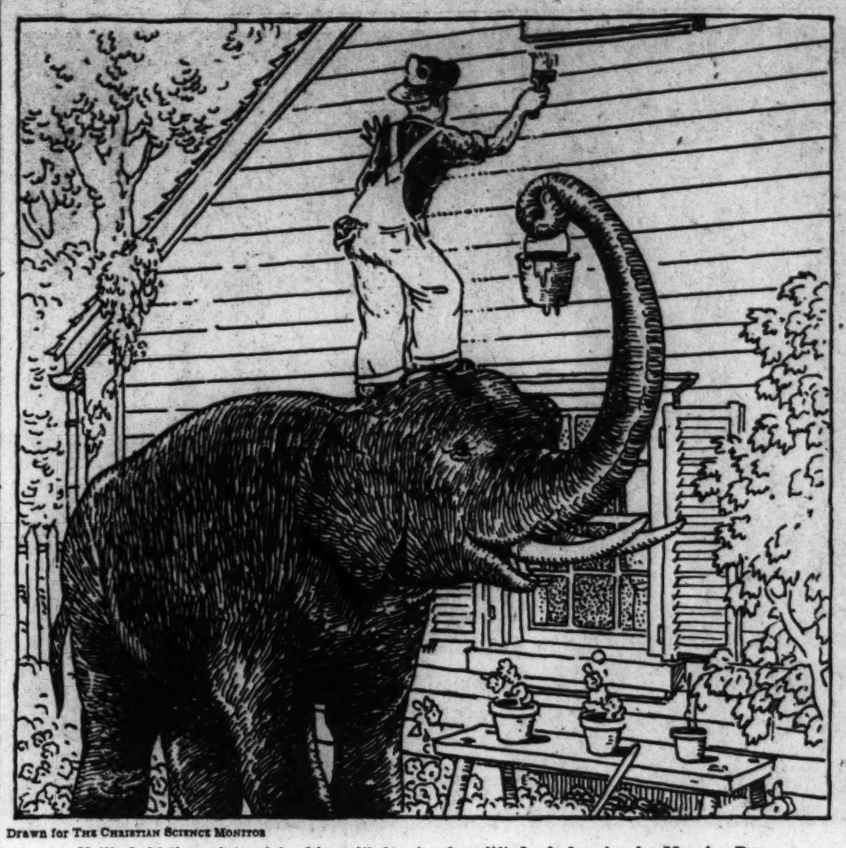
A Show of Their Own

At first they went to *see* the fairs, but their arrival caused so much interest, and the managers offered them so much money to stay, that at last one winter Mr. Hoe built a little house on wheels, and during fair weeks Nellie would pull the caravan to the grounds, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoe would live in it, giving exhibitions three times a day. The rest of the time they enjoyed themselves getting acquainted with the midgets and freaks and the other performers. They got into all the shows free, on passes, and lived largely on hot dogs and ice cream cones. Mrs. Hoe wore a scarlet dress and Mr. Hoe had a dress suit for their performances. They had the time of their lives.

All winter they would sit in front of the wood stove and talk about the funny things which had happened at the fairs, and the people they had met, and at Christmas they got so many picture postcards from the midgets and freaks and the other performers, that the mail carrier had to make a special trip out to their farm.

And all their happiness was due to Nellie. Mrs. Hoe was just as glad as Mr. Hoe was that he had been sleepy that evening when he wrote with such careless handwriting for "elegant pants" to the nice kind mail order company which always tried to fill every order, no matter how peculiar it might be.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nellie held the paint pot for him with her trunk uplifted—A drawing by Maurice Day

Puzzle Corner

The Funny King

To make your own poem, fill in each blank with a word that rhymes with the one just above it:

Now once there was a funny king
Who liked to dance about and ——.
He stayed asleep while it was light
And never went to bed at ——.
He drank his bread and butter up
Then ate his milk from a silver ——
To all who laughed at him he said,
"I wear this crown upon my ——,
A king am I and ruler too,
I'll never act as others ——!

(Look for the answers next Monday.)

Paul Pry, the Very Curious Parrot

By L. L. Ferard

There was great excitement in the nursery. Uncle Jack had promised to give little Anne a parrot. The cage had arrived in advance. When the front door bell rang, down flew Anne to open it.

"Here he is! A present from a kind uncle," said Uncle Jack with a smile as Anne threw her arms round his neck. "Let me introduce Paul Pry. Paul Pry, your mistress. Speak to her."

The green parrot rose to the occasion and said, "Mind your manners. Good morning."

It turned out to be a wonderful bird for it could dance and whistle, draw corks, and imitate the voice of anyone it knew well. Anne was delighted, but not so her father when he found the corners of all his pet books nibbled and torn.

"Don't scold him, Daddy, he only wanted to see what was inside."

"All very well, Anne, but remember the old proverb, 'Curiosity killed the Cat.' Some day Paul Pry will learn his lesson."

"Paul Pry is a bird, not a cat, Daddy."

"And Anne is a pert little girl," said her father.

Cook was very fond of Paul Pry and she used to have him in the kitchen and allow him to fly around.

"But I have to keep an eye on him," said Cook. "You can't leave that bird alone for an instant. He's that curious he wants to have a peep at everything."

"Polly put the kettle on and let's have tea," whistled the parrot.

"There, just listen to him! Did you ever see such a clever bird?" exclaimed Cook with pride.

Paul Pry's New Trick

One afternoon Anne and her mother went out to tea and Cook carried parrot and cage down to the kitchen.

"I can't let you out today, Paul Pry," she said. "I've got a bit of washing to do in the scullery. Be a good bird."

"By bye; give us a kiss, lass," said the Parrot.

"Saucy bird!" said Cook as off she went into the scullery.

It happened that Paul Pry had learnt the way to open his cage door. It was a new trick and so far he had not been discovered. He sensed a happy time ahead. The coast was clear. Now was his opportunity.

In the deliberate way parrots have, he climbed down from his perch and carefully opened the door of his cage. Then he got on the kitchen dresser and began to whistle. Presently, the whistling stopped and all was quiet.

"Hope you're not up to any mischief," called Cook, but she was busy with her wash tub and had just put the blue bag into the water to make her aprons a good white. She was far too busy to spare time to see what Paul Pry was up to.

The door of the store cupboard was half open. Paul Pry soon discovered this and, of course, thought he must look inside. He flew to the top of the door and then gazed around.

"Pity that shelf is just out of my reach," he thought. "There's a packet of something there. Currants? Raisins? I wonder what it is? I must try and reach it."

Cook had her arms up to the elbows in hot soap suds and was fully occupied.

Commotion in the Kitchen

Paul Pry lifted first one claw and then the other and danced indignantly to and fro. He always did this when he was annoyed. The shelf was just too far away, yet reach it he must. Stretching his neck and standing on tiptoe he at last managed to get hold of a corner of the packet with his beak. And then—

Well, the window was open and a sudden draft threatened to close the cupboard door. Paul Pry tried to fly, but in his hurry he lost his balance and, still clutching the packet, he fell to the floor. The next moment he was hidden from view by the contents of a burst bag of soap flakes! Then there was indeed commotion.

Angry and humiliated, Paul Pry shrieked with rage. In came Cook, hurrying in her anxiety to find out what had happened and quite overlooking the fact that her arms were still wet and that she had been using the blue bag. She picked up the frightened parrot, stroking his ruffled feathers and soothing him with kind words. And then, suddenly, she realized that a change had taken place.

"Good gracious me! Whatever have I done? I've turned him into a blue bird!" she cried.

Once, Paul Pry had been the proud owner of green feathers. Now the color of his coat was completely changed and he was not pleased—far from it. Neither was Anne pleased when she came home and heard the story, but she couldn't help laughing. Paul Pry looked so very funny.

"But why did his feathers turn blue like this?" she asked.

"Well, Anne," said her father, "you may remember that I told you the old proverb about the cat who was curious. I think Paul Pry has learnt his lesson. Never more will he venture into a store cupboard or meddle with things that don't belong to him. Blue bags are good for linen aprons but not for parrots' feathers. That is why he turned blue."

And, so far as we know, Paul Pry has learned his lesson, for this is really a true story.

Dearie Me, What a Squeak!

"Mother says that our bread crumbs are splendid food," said Milly Field Mouse, "but they're not as good as the cake and biscuit crumbs she brought back after she went to see Auntie Town Mouse."

"When I'm grown up I'll go to town myself for some," said her twin, Willy.

"Let's go now!" squeaked Milly Field Mouse. "We'll ask Tommy Cart Horse if he'll take us in the milk cart. That's how Mother went."

Tommy Cart Horse was waiting patiently to be driven to the station in the near-by town when they ran up.

"Certainly I'll take you," he said. "I'm always willing to oblige man or beastie. You can come with me now if you like. There's a little corner in the bottom of the cart where no one will notice you, and a tiny hole through which you can look out."

On to the Station

"Ooh, lovely!" they squeaked, and were in that cart in two waves of their tails. They sat paw in paw, as pleased as could be, and the farmer drove along without a thought about mice.

"We're only just in time," said Tommy, when the milk cans had been taken away. "There's the train steaming in the station."

"Doesn't the engine look proud!" said Willy Field Mouse.

"Yes, and what a pile of luggage!" answered Milly. "Let's look at it."

So they crept down out of the cart and scuttered on to the platform.

Parcels are always interesting to mice, young or old, and they ran round and round them, wondering what was inside each.

"I like this dumpy one," said Milly Field Mouse. "Do you think they'd mind if we had a little nibble at it?"

But before Willy had time to answer, a porter threw it into the train.

"Oh!" squeaked Milly, and inside she went, too. "I must see what it is!" she said, with a little bite at the string. "Come and help me, Willy."

After a little time Milly squeaked, "We're through! Oh, Willy, what does it taste like to you?"

"Like the cake crumbs Mother brought home," he cried with joy. "I'm glad we came!"

They didn't speak after that, but went on making the hole bigger, and eating as hard as they could. And they quite forgot that Tommy Cart Horse was waiting for them, until there was a sudden whistle and a jerk, the door was banged to, and the train was off.

They looked at each other.

"We're being taken away from home and parents," they whispered, and they didn't care for the cake that had seemed so delicious before.

"It's our own fault!" sobbed Milly.

"Yes," agreed her twin, taking her paw to comfort her.

Poor Willy and Milly felt that they were rushing into a wide world that hadn't invited them, and that didn't want them.

"What will happen when we get hungry and there's no cake left?" cried Milly.

"I'm doing my best to think," Willy answered.

A Long Day

The train steamed and stopped at various country stations, and took in more milk cans before going on to the town. And Willy was still thinking, when everything was taken out of the van except themselves.

So they crept into a little hole where they couldn't be seen and listened to the engine whistling happily as it pulled its train out of the station. And there they stayed all day, wondering what would happen to them and getting hungrier and hungrier.

"We must have some supper now," said Willy when it came to evening. "I'll jump out at this station and see what I can find on the platform."

But as soon as the van door was opened, and he put his nose outside, he squeaked, "Milly, Milly, we're home!"

Yes, it was their own station, and outside stood Tommy Cart Horse, with his load of evening milk.

"Gracious, your mother will be glad," he neighed. "She's been in an awful squeak about you all day!"

Then they learnt for the first time that the train they had been in spent its time steaming between the little towns in the districts and never staying long away from the home station of the Field Mice.

"I thought we had been round the world," said Willy.

"So did I," said Milly.

WANTED!
540
Million Pounds
of Gunpowder
American housewives can furnish this much powder if each one will save only one tablespoon of USED FATS every day.

A Baseball Washcloth Is a Hit

Make Your Own Toys and Gifts—6

By Nina R. Jordan
Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

A baseball washcloth makes a real hit with men and boys. It is a useful gift, and fun besides. (It might even coax a kid brother into more willing face-washing!)

To accompany the gift you can write some silly verse similar to these. For Brother:

It isn't baseball weather, Mister,
But here's a baseball, from your sister.

For Daddy, you might say:

Mornings, when this gift you see,
Wash your face and think of me.

(Really, Christmas is closer than you think, so we are planning home-made gifts right now.)

Stitches in Color

The sewing on the washcloth is in two kinds of stitches—both easy, both done in coarse embroidery cotton. Thread may be black, red or any chosen color.

Our baseball outline is in darning stitch, the easiest stitch there is. A very little girl could do it Those funny black "bird-tracks" which go crosswise of the ball are featherstitches. This stitch also resembles "baseball stitch" with which real baseballs are sewed.

If you don't already know how to featherstitch, have someone show you. It is easy to do and very nice to know. You can use it on clothes for a baby doll, and in making pretty things for a real baby, too.

To mark the circle, we used a drinking glass. You can hold a glass firmly against the washcloth while you mark a row of pencil dots or a line around it. Those inner curves also may be drawn around a glass.

A Few Ideas

Tips: Once you have discovered how easy it is to sew the darning stitch circle, you may want to do other decorations inside circles, and on other gift articles. A comic Jack O'Lantern face is one suggestion. It could be put on a child's place mat, bib, washcloth or towel.

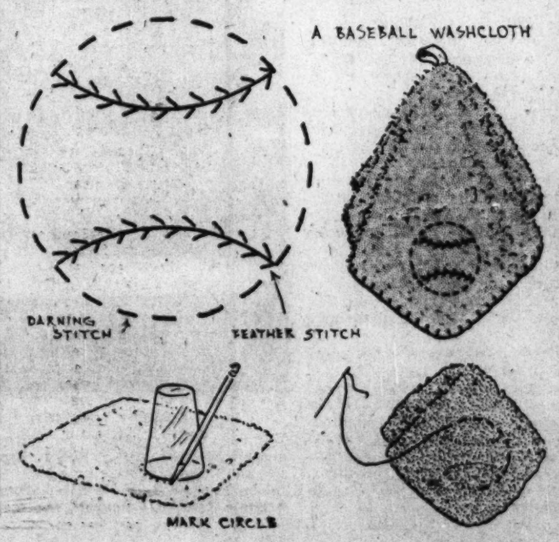
Here is another good way to make a baseball decoration on a colored washcloth or towel. More work — yes — but it also gives a handsomer effect. Applique a white cloth circle onto the colored material. You would first embroider the featherstitching on the white circle; then hem the circle, and sew it onto the washcloth or towel with small, firm stitches.

Here are two more verses you could copy, though it may be more fun to write your own.

Baseballs have their useful place –
This one helps you wash your face.

Keep your eyes on the ball!
You'll be at first base
For here is 'First Aid'.
To a clean, happy face.

(Wouldn't you enjoy making a snowman candleholder? Watch for a story about making one on Monday, December 13.)



New Visual War Recording In Paintings of Naval Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—One hundred paintings, dealing with naval aviation and representing a new kind of visual war recording, will be on public exhibition at the National Gallery from Sunday, Nov. 21 until Dec. 12. Following this showing in Washington, the exhibition will be sent on a nation-wide tour. New Yorkers will be given an opportunity to view the exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum from Jan. 10 through Feb. 6.

The exhibition is significant in that, for the first time, a group of leading American artists was assigned as a team to cover all phases of naval aviation in sequence, beginning with pre-flight training of air cadets and following them through combat duty. The artists lived at naval air stations, were quartered with men, making a conscientious effort to absorb navy traditions and customs. They visited naval air stations in every part of the country, sailed on aircraft carriers, made numerous flights in naval planes, in order to better describe on canvas the life action they saw.

The creation of these paintings was directed by the Navy, whose Bureau of Aeronautics has furnished comprehensive, descriptive captions which explain the significance of the activities portrayed in relation to the entire theme. Together with the paintings, they constitute a complete record of these phases of naval aviation.

The result of this intense theme concentration is a series of paintings portraying, with remarkable accuracy, the most intimate details of naval aviation training and operational activities. The artists who participated in the program and the phases of naval aviation which they covered follow:

1. Pre-flight—painted by Don Freeman at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
2. Primary and intermediate training—painted by Joseph Hirsch and Georges Schrieber at Pensacola Naval Air Station.
3. Lighter than air—Painted by Adolf Dehn at Lakehurst Naval Air Station.
4. Waves in aviation—Painted by Howard Baer at the Norman, Oklahoma, Training School.
5. Carrier operations — painted by Lawrence Beall Smith, "At Sea."
6. Combat operations—painted by Robert Benney in "Pacific Area."

Vice-Admiral John S. McCain, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (air), has written an introduction for the exhibition's catalogue.

"The Navy," he says, "takes keen pride in the pictorial exhibit of naval aviation represented in this exhibition. Such a wartime record of its planes, its flyers and ground crews is an important historical contribution and a major accomplishment in enlightening the American people about this fast-growing branch of the Navy.

"It is felt that these works by patriotic American artists are a worthy addition to the written and photographic record of the training program in wartime. They have caught the spirit of the men who fly and maintain Navy's planes. They have, in short, captured the essence of naval aviation."

War Loan Drive, 14 Billions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The nation's No. 1 salesmen—the millions of volunteers in the War Bond campaigns—prepared today for the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan Drive which will begin Jan. 18 and run until Feb. 15.

The Treasury, in announcing the new drive yesterday, said state war financing committees have been strengthened and expanded and that major emphasis this time will be placed on the $5,500,000,000 quota for civilians. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., emphasized, however, that other non-banking investors also will be invited to participate.

Securities to be offered will include Series E, F and G savings bonds, Series C notes, 2½ per cent bonds of 1965-70, 2¼ per cent bonds of 1956-59, and ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness.

Commercial banks will be permitted to make a limited investment of their time deposits in the 2¼ and 2½ per cent bonds. They did not participate in the last drive.

The three previous drives raised more than $50,000,000,000, all exceeding their goals.

Church Folk Vote To Defy OPA Rules

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22 (AP)—The congregation of the East Side Missionary Baptist Church Nov. 21 "unanimously voted to defy" the Office of Price Administration regulations requiring charitable organizations to collect points for rationed foods given needy persons, the pastor, the Rev. James Mackrell, announced.

The OPA's District Office here announced Nov. 20 that charitable agencies must register as retailers and collect points for rationed food they distribute.

The Rev. Mr. Mackrell, conductor of daily religious radio programs over a Little Rock station, released the text of a telegram which he said had been sent President Roosevelt and the Arkansas Senators.

The telegram said the action was taken "in full knowledge" of penalties prescribed for violation of OPA regulations.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Sussex

Brighton: Church Edifice, Montpelier Road, 2:45 p. m., December 11.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Arkansas Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 2.

California

Fillmore: The Fillmore Ebell Club house, second Street, 8 p. m., November 29.
Los Angeles (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, Merton Avenue and Ellenwood Drive, 8 p. m., November 29.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 3 p. m., November 28.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, Olympic Boulevard at Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., December 3.
Lynwood: Lynwood Junior High School Auditorium, Bullis Road, between Cedar and Magnolia Avenues, 3 p. m., November 28.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 28.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., November 28.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 930 North Main Street, 3 p. m., November 28.
Ventura: Ventura Civic Auditorium, South California and Front Streets, 3 p. m., November 28.

Colorado

Denver (Second Church): Church Edifice, East Bayaud Avenue and South Grant Street, 8 p. m., December 3.
Longmont: Congregational Church, Fourth Avenue and Coffman Street, 8 p. m. December 4.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., November 28.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., November 30. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Jacksonville (Second Church): Woman's Club, 861 Riverside Avenue, 3 p. m., November 28.
Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8 p. m., December 3.

Illinois

Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 3:30 p. m., November 28.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 112 East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., December 2.
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street 8 p. m., November 30.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, North Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., December 2.
New Orleans (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., November 30.

Maine

Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., November 28.

Maryland

Baltimore (Second Church): Church Edifice, Liberty Heights Avenue and Dennlyn Road, 3 p. m. November 28.

Michigan

Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 8240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 3.
Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 17625 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 2.

Minnesota

Fairmont: Fairmont High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., December 2.

New Jersey

Englewood: Engle Street Junior High School, 11 Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., November 30.
Newark (First Church): Hotel Essex House 3:30 p. m., November 28.
Vineland: Reber School Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 3.

New Mexico

Albuquerque: Franciscan Hotel, Indian Room, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

New York

Bay Shore (First Church): Church Auditorium, Lawrence Lane and Merrick Road, 3 p. m., Dec. 4.
Buffalo (Joint lecture): Hotel Statler Ballroom, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 29.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Glen Cove: South Glen Cove School, Glen Cove Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 29.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 28.
New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.
Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 30.

Ohio

Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 29.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1200 North Robinson, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Curch Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.
New Castle: Church Edifice, 334 Moody Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 301 West Missouri Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Galveston: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.
Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Marshall: Church Auditorium, West Burleson and North Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Plainview: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 28.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Vernon: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on Nov. 28; Dec. 26, Jan. 23.
New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on Nov. 28; Dec. 26, Jan. 23.

New York

New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOB, 1280kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 26; Jan. 23.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 5; Jan. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Nov. 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 990kc, on Dec. 19; Jan 23.

Ickes Moves to Quit Canadian Oil Program

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, proposed today that the United States sharply curtail or entirely discontinue its $130,000,000 'Canol" oil-development program, as the Senate Truman Committee launched into an investigation of this costly Army-sponsored venture in the Canadian Northwest.

Testifying before the Committee, Mr. Ickes urged that Army-negotiated contracts with the Canadian Government and Canadian oil interests be revamped to accord the United States a permanent peacetime share of the oil production which dollars of American taxpayers have financed.

The Truman Committee charges that the United States will have no postwar rights of the sizable oil fields at Fort Norman which the United States Army, in conjunction with Canadian defense and commercial organizations, is developing at an ultimate cost of $130,000,000. It further declares that the Army launched the project in such a hush-hush of secrecy that only two months ago did it consult Mr. Ickes regarding the development.

Others Back Ickes

Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, and Leroy Whitney, chief technical consultant to Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Director, appearing on the witness stand with Mr. Ickes, advised that the Canol project be halted immediately. Each of them also protested at the secrecy with which the Army had launched the Canadian program and expanded it far beyond original budget estimates.

With Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson also taking the stand, the Truman Committee launched into a dramatic investigation which may set the pattern for more than one postwar inquiry.

Here was a Canadian-American project to build oil resources close to Alaska defenses, the Aleutians, and the Alaska highway, pushed through by the Army apparently with small regard for cost at a time when the Japanese were bombing Dutch Harbor and installing themselves on Kiska. Here were contracts so carelessly written, Truman Committee senators charge, as to give Canada's imperial Oil Company a free postwar commercial hand in the fast-multiplying Norman wells.

Army on Defense

Here was a Congressional committee, now that the war emergency in that defense area has dissipated, eager to delve into the hasty contracts.

Here was Mr. Ickes, who has been carrying on a diligent campaign to tell United States citizens that their oil resources are dwindling, advising that if the Canol contracts are not rewritten the United States should "get out" of this development which involves one of the first big "oil finds" on the North American Continent in many years, because he believes Canadian "utility" interests alone are going to profit.

Here, too, was scant consideration in opening testimony, by Senators or Mr. Ickes, of the possibility that the postwar travel development of the Alaskan or Alcan highway may produce a demand for the normal oil production which will make the wells highly profitable and absorb their maximum output.

Here, finally, was the Truman Committee attempting, once more, to demonstrate to the Army that its policy of secrecy was being greatly abused by overuse, and that the Army would have avoided serious embarassment had it been willing to take Congress into its confidence months ago on the Canol project —and on many other matters.

Oil Firm to Benefit

Secretary Ickes told the Truman Committee that he was of the opinion the contracts should be reopened and that Canadian contracting parties—the chief of which is a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—should be presented with the opportunity to "do equity." The contracts involve the exploration of 600,000 square miles of Canadian wilderness for oil, the construction of a pipeline from Fort Norman to Whitehorse, Yukon, and the building of a 3,000-barrel-a-day refinery at Whitehorse.

Questioned by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Committee Chairman, Secretary Ickes said the United States would have to spend $30,000,00 0more to complete the projects, but that when the war ended the United States would have nothing to show for its efforts.

"We'd be putting in $30,000,000 merely to benefit Imperial Oil Company," he declared.

California Will Look Good to Them

Associated Press

Back From Japanese Captivity

After nearly two years' internment in Shanghai under the Japanese conquerors of the city on the Yangtse, Mrs. T. B. Dunn and her twin daughters, Daphne and Beverly, and another daughter, Patricia, disembarked at Rio de Janeiro from the Swedish exchange vessel Gripsholm on their way home to San Francisco. And will the Golden Gate Bridge give them a thrill!

U. S. Spends Millions in Role Of Continental Good Neighbor

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The United States is today spending millions of dollars in a long-range Latin-American health and sanitation program which is declared to be partly good-neighborliness and partly assistance to the hemispheric defense and strategic materials program.

The United States is now negotiating final details of an agreement with Uruguay, eighteenth country to join the program, under which Washington contributes $500,000 to advance health standards in that Republic.

The project, under which the United States has already contributed $5,000,000 to Brazil, $1,000,000 to Venezuela and varying amounts to Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and other Latin-American states, is being managed in Washington by the Office of Co-Ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, whose latest appropriation from Congress totalled $30,735,000.

Expenditures Depended

Recent dispatches from Montevidea, Uruguay, declaring that the Uruguayan Government had accepted the outright "gift" of $500,000 from the United States and that similar gifts had been made to other Latin-American countries, has called critical attention to the program and given the Co-ordinator's Office some considerable explaining to do.

Its spokesmen argue that, far from being a money-squandering venture, this health and sanitation program is actually a major aid to hemispheric defense, because its major drainage, hospital and nurse-training and other projects have been located so as to "protect" vital American air bases, naval bases, and strategic roads. Simultaneously, they stress that the longer-range aspects of the program will reap big dividends of inter-American good will and well-being as the years go by.

Designed to improve sanitation and health conditions throughout Latin America, the program was begun in March, 1942, as an outgrowth of the foreign ministers' conference at Rio de Janeiro, at which the conferees agreed to improve standards of well-being as part of the hemispheric "human defense" program, each republic contributing according to its abilities.

Aid to Rubber Project

Since that time a vast health program has sprung into being in the 2,000,000-mile square Amazon Valley where the United States is sponsoring a growing rubber-gathering project. Sanitation, drainage, nurse-training and other projects have been launched in Central America, where work has been pushed on the strategic inter-American highway. Other projects designed to protect well-being have been advanced, under impetus of co-ordinator's office funds and assistance, in localities of strategic minerals and supplies and adjacent to vital air fields and naval bases.

In this vast venture most of the republics have organized public health services. Leading this effort and contributing the lion's share of finances, technical skill and training has been the United States, operating through the health and sanitation division of the co-ordinator's office, with Dr. George C. Dunham, topflight Army physician, as its head.

The over-all program is pictured as a co-operative venture under which the United States and other American republics sign contracts to pool their resources for improvement of sanitation and well-being within the hemisphere. Thus the United States gives dollars, skill in constructing sewage and drainage systems, and other technical assistance, while the Latin-American good neighbors contribute labor, building equipment, and other supplies and maintenance.

Answer to Criticisms

More than 600 projects, units of operation, surveys and similar activities, ranging from nursing schools to newly-erected abattoirs, have been undertaken since March, 1942. While drainage of swamps and building of tropical health centers are being urgently pushed to facilitate production of rubber and other strategic aims, officials stress that these same projects, continued after the war, will remain as a solid heritage of the American republics.

Simultaneously, however, sharp questions have been asked in and out of Congress as to whether the United States is receiving full value for its millions of dollars expended. No large strategic advantages, it is observed, will be served by the projects about to be advanced through agreement with Uruguay. As a war measure the United Nations are interested primarily in obtaining only agricultural supplies, wool and meats from that republic.

The over-all reply made by the Co-ordinator's Office spokesmen is that the United States cannot afford to play favorites, that each republic is contributing to the best of its abilities, that the effort will pay big dividends in postwar cordial relations, and indeed that eventually trade and commercial advantages will stem from United States efforts to raise standards of well-being in Latin America.

Ditter Is Killed When Plane Falls In Pennsylvania

COLUMBIA, Pa., Nov. 22 (AP)—A Navy plane, circling and dropping flares through a heavy rain falling on this Lancaster County town, crashed and burned near here last night, killing Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania and Lieut. Commander J. J. Mansure, Executive Officer of the Naval Air Station at Willow Grove, Pa.

The Navy was unable immediately to explain Mr. Ditter's presence on the plane, but members of Congress frequently travel in military planes on Government business. Mr. Ditter was a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

He had represented the 17th Pennsylvania District since 1932. He was a law graduate of Temple University, and long had been known for his sharp remarks in criticism of legislation which he opposed. A leading member of the Republican congressional delegation, he was chosen for the Party's National Congressional Committee which planned nation-wide campaigns for Republicans in Congress.

Mr. Ditter's home was in Ambler, Montgomery County.

The Fourth Naval District said the plane took off earlier in the day from the Squantum, Mass., air base for the Willow Grove station.

Cause of the crash is being investigated by a Naval board.

A few hours before the accident near here an Army transport smashed into Locust Mountain near Tamaqua, 100 miles north in the anthracite region. Names were withheld by the Third Service Command pending notification of the next of kin.

Naval Blimp Skipper Saves Enlisted Man

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Nov. 22 (AP)—The skipper of a Navy blimp, noticing an enlisted man of the ground crew at the Charleston Naval Air Station had become fouled in the mooring lines as the airship took off Nov. 20 and was being dragged behind the ship, headed his airship over the nearby Cooper River, dumped the struggling man into the water, and then himself dived from the gondola window into the water and rescued the injured man.

Fireman Third Class Harold Mras, Milwaukee, Wis., the rescued man, is in the Charleston Naval Hospital.

Labor Board's Coal Pay Plan Goes to Ickes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The National War Labor Board has issued a formula for computing overtime pay for pieceworkers and outside employees in the nation's coal mines which figures out 30 cents less per week than a method proposed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

William H. Davis, chairman, said at a press conference that the weekly take-home earnings of a miner would be $57.07 for six days under the NWLB formula, which went to Secretary Ickes for study.

Two weeks ago the Board approved the Government's new contract with the miners but asked Secretary Ickes, as federal boss of the mines, to resubmit a pay formula, which he did, leaving as unsettled points in that agreement, the application of increased earnings to pieceworkers and outside employees.

The Board described as "minor" the proposed change from Secretary Ickes' method of calculating overtime pay. A spokesman for the United Mine Workers of America said the Union Scale Committee will examine the Board's revamped formula on piecework rates, along with previous formulas and awards approved by the Board, plus the U. S.-U.M.W. agreement and endeavor to codify them into a "practical commonsense application."

Wayne L. Morse, public member, who dissented along with labor members, on the Board's action, made the following statement:

"Let the record show that I am voting no on any Board action on the Ickes-Lewis (John L. Lewis) agreement because I consider the agreement contrary to the public interest. In view of my dissenting vote and opinion when the agreement was before the Board for approval, to which vote and views I still hold, I cannot approve any Board action which seeks to effectuate the agreement."

Meanwhile, the Solid Fuels Administration said coal production has reached virtually normal levels after the recent strikes.

With the aim of preventing any lag in production, C. P. Potter, Deputy Coal Mines Administrator, appealed to operators to keep their mines open on Thanksgiving Day and asked miners to forego the holiday. The miners, Mr. Potter said, will be paid time and a half rates without jeopardizing their time and a half pay for overtime on Saturday.

Henry B. Steagall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the House Banking Committee, who passed on today was leader of the battle in the House against the Administration's food subsidy program.

He was born at Colpton in Dale County, Ala., May 19, 1873, served in the Alabama Legislature, and had represented the Third Alabama District for almost 30 years. The Congressman was a widower, but three children survive.

After two years in the Southeast Alabama Agricultural School, Abbeville, Ala., Mr. Steagall attended the University of Alabama and was graduated in law.

He engaged in private law practice for a time, then was named Dale County Solicitor. After service in the State Legislature he became Third District Prosecuting Attorney and served in that office for seven years before being nominated for the 64th Congress in 1914. He had been elected to 15 consecutive terms in the House.

China's First Railroad

China's first railroad was opened in 1876.

Administration Sees Subsidies As Price Curb

Continued from Page 1

June, when the motion to override his veto failed of the necessary two thirds in the House by 27 votes.

The procedure is expected to be followed this time. A long-range forecast would be that Congress would again be unable to override a presidential veto, particularly with the expressions of disapproval now being given to the congressional bill in reluctant editorial comment.

Thus today, in the East:

The New York Times declared of the pending bill, "A blanket prohibition, therefore, is unwise, and the present proposal should be rejected." (The Times follows with a column editorial attacking the Administration's fiscal policies.)

The New York Herald Tribune declared of the pending bill, "whether subsidies are the ideal solution or not, they are certainly preferable to compelling the nation's flour millers to operate at a loss or to raising the price of bread."

The Washington Post declared, "Passage of the CCC bill" (prohibiting subsidies) "in its present form would probably be accepted by the Administration as a signal to give way on wage stabilization. Chaos in our financial system would then be just around the corner. And responsibility for that chaos would fall partly upon Congress."

These significant conservative editorial expressions—all grudgingly supporting the Administration's fight against the pending bill —follow solemn Administration warnings that defeat in the fight will boost living costs irreparably.

Mr. Nelson's declaration in a letter to Representative Wright Patman (D), of Texas, declared that any increase in food costs would affect the morale "of those war workers who would find food increasingly difficult to obtain."

Secretary Knox described subsidies as "an important tool that has been used by every intelligent nation to attain maximum production and preserve stability in the price structure."

Mr. Bowles declared that if subsidies were eliminated there was "no secondary line" of defense against inflationary higher living costs.

In a subsequent letter to Majority Leader John W. McCormack of the House, Mr. Bowles yesterday declared that abandonment of subsidies Dec. 31 as proposed by the House will mean "the following increases in retail prices":

Product	Price Increase Cents
Beef, round steak, lb.	5.2
Rib roast, lb.	4.6
Chuck roast, lb	3.5
Hamburger, lb	3.8
Veal cutlet, lb	6.0
Pork chops, lb	4.6
Sliced bacon, lb	5.2
Sliced ham, lb	6.5
Whole ham, lb	4.5
Salt pork, lb	2.8
Leg of lamb, lb	1.7
Lamb rib chops, lb	3.2
Other meats lb	2-6
Butter, lb	9.9
Cheese, lb	7.8
Milk, qt	1.0
Dried prunes, lb	3.2
Canned vegetables, No. 2 can	1.4
Sugar, lb	1.0
Dry edible beans, lb	1.0

With price increases like that, efforts to prevent parallel wage increases will collapse, Administration leaders warn.

Subsidies which are so bitterly opposed in Congress have been used in Britain and Canada since the start of the war. Britain spends $800,000,000 on subsidies, or about the amount now being spent in the United States. Canada spends an estimated $200,000,000.

The Administration is increasingly confident that it will have votes enough to sustain a veto of the antisubsidy bill, if and when the time comes.

Special Rationing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts urged recently that the food rationing system be revised to allow supplemental rations to those groups, such as workers in heavy industries, "whose food needs are above the average."

Byrnes Is Urged to Negotiate To Avert Possible Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia appealed to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, today to head off a threatened strike of nonoperating railway employees—without possible intervention by Congress—by attempting some adjustment of their wage dispute.

Joining Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York in efforts to obtain a speedy end to the controversy, which now revolves around Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's refusal to approve an eight-cents-an-hour increase, Senator George said he thought it unwise to bring the issue before Congress at this time, as proposed by Senator Harry D. Truman (D) of Missouri.

Senator Wagner suggested that Mr. Vinson withdraw an alternate 4 to 10 cents an hour sliding scale increase which the rail workers have rejected and grant the flat rate pay raise, despite Mr. Vinson's contention that this would break the "Little Steel" formula and make it impossible to hold the line against inflationary wage boosts.

Senator George said it seemed to him that the agreement reached last August by the carriers and the 15 nonoperating unions on the eight-cents-an-hour increase had been arrived at under procedure prescribed by the Railway Labor Act and as such stood apart from other wage cases.

"If Congress intervenes in any wage dispute," Senator George said, "I don't see how it can avoid intervention in other similar controversies that may arise. I hope it can be worked out otherwise."

Consideration of the Truman resolution which would put Congress on record as endorsing the eight-cents-an-hour increase and declaring it compatible with all laws, is scheduled by the Interstate Commerce Committee later in the week. It previously was approved by a subcommittee headed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, who said he "earnestly hoped" Vinson might withdraw his opposition to the eight-cent increase.

Ship Workers Pact

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 22 (AP) —The membership of local 16, Industrial Union Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, ratified yesterday a proposed partial contract with the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which operates yards at Kearny and Port Newark.

Gavin MacPherson, Administrator of the Local, said new provisions call for a vacation with pay, an increase in call-in pay and a check-off system, but added that the contract is partial in that reclassification, re-rating and military service clauses now before the National War Labor Board were excluded at this time.

Higher Pay Asked

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Executive Council of the International Oil Workers Union voted Nov. 20 to demand a 10-cent per hour blanket wage increase for Congress of Industrial Organizations oil industry workers.

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Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	481,970
1943 volume to date	235,001,998
1942 volume to date	102,940,271

Average Prices of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Saturday	48.8	Prev. day	48.3
Month ago	50.6	Year ago	40.1
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58	58	58	
Acme Steel (3)	2	51½	51	51	—1¼
Adams Exp (.15g)	14	16⅜	16	16	— ⅜
Addressog-Mult 1	4	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅞
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	91	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	32	27¼	24¾	27¼	+2½
Allegheny pr pf	7	41	38¾	41	+2½
Allen pf $30 ww	97	27⅜	24⅜	27⅜	+3
Alley Lod Sti 2g	9	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Mills (1g)	98	35½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	13	54¾	54⅛	54⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf (3g)	2	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	2	75½	75½	75½	— ½
AmAgCh wwn 1.20a	3	29¼	29	29	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½a	1	63	63	63	— ⅜
Am Bank N .55g	3	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	60	56	60	
Am Bdcst (1.4w)	1	¾	7¾	7¾	
Am BrassCh 1.05g	1	36½	36½	36½	+1
Am Cable & Rad	30	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	82½	82½	82½	
Am Car pf (7)	1	175	174¾	175	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	31	30¼	30½	— ½
Am C&F pf 12¼g	4	63	62½	62½	—1½
Am Ch&Cable (2)	5	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	10	110	110	110	+ ¾
Am Chicle (4a)	51	106	106	106	
Am Cryn Sug ¾g	2	15¼	15	15	— ½
Am Distill	25	64½	63¾	64¼	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	32	5½	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Am FP 57pf .5.07	2	76¼	76	76	
Am & FP 2 pf	35	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Am-Haw $5 (3)	2	32	31½	31½	— ½
Am Hide&Leath	6	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼a	37	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½	20	44	44	44	— ½
Am Locomotive	44	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
Am Loco pf 7	7	73¾	73½	73½	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy .80	5	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
Am Ma & Met ¾g	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ½
Am Metal (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Am News 1.80	50	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
Am Pow & Light	14	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	21	45	44	44¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	25	40⅝	39½	40	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .40g	39		8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Am Rad&St Sp7	10	170	170	170	+1¾
Am Roll Mill (1g)	11	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Am R M pf4½	25	62½	61¾	61¾	— ¾
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	1	14	14	14	
Am Ship Bld 3g	90	28	27½	28	+1
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	38	37½	38	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40	40	40	+1
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	9	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am Stores (1)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	156	155½	155⅝	— ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	53½	53	53	—1⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	41	56	54¾	5.¼	— ¾
Am Tob pf (6)	10	139⅓	139⅜	139⅜	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	14	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
Am Viscose (2)	3	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Am Wool pf (8k)	5	69¾	69½	69¾	
Am Zinc L & S	4	4½	4¼	4¼	
AnchorHockGl .45g	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½a	29	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾g	20	27	27	27	
Armour III	18	5	4¾	4⅞	
Arm III pr pf 1½k	3	70½	69¼	70½	+1½
Armour III pf	10	73	73	73	
Armstrong Cork 1g	4	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Artloom Corp .55g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds (1)	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	20	84	84	84	— ½
Assoc Inv pf5	20	107	107	107	
Atch T & SF (6)	8	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	1	30½	3(⅛	30½	
Atl Coast L 1½g	8	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (1g)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
Atl Refing pf 4	50	107½	107	107	— ½
Atlas Corp (1½g)	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½g	340	60	57½	0	+3
Austin Nichols	2	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20g	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	38	17⅛	16¾	17	
Balt & Ohio	12	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bauer Asphalt	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros 1½g	3	11½	11	11	— ½
Barker pf 2¾	10	45	45	45	
Barndall Oil .60a	16	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	179	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	— ½
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	9	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼g	6	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Benef In L (.90g)	8	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	9	56⅞	56¼	56⅜	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Bloomingd .85g	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	+1¼
Boeing Airpl (2g)	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	
Bon Ami A	30	88	88	88	
Bon Ami B 2½	50	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	4	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	12	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	34¼	34	34	— ¼
Boston & Maine	4	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½a	1	36	36	36	+2½
BranifAirways .60	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 3½g	13	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	25⅛	25½	25½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ½
Brown Shoe (2)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—1½
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	11	5½	5	5	
Budd Wheel (¼g)	14	½	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co 2½g	5	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Bulova Watch (2)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Burling Mills 1.90a	7	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Bush Termin .20e	3	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
Bush T B pf 3k	10	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Butler Bros .60	11	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	6	11⅞	11¾	11¼	— ⅜
Byers (AM) pf7	80	67	66½	66½	+1⅜
Calif Pack (1¾g)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
Calif P pf 5%	20	55	55	55	+1
Callahan Zinc Lead	8	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	12	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	40	35	35	35	+1
Canso Pacific	25	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Case (JI) pf (7)	110	144	143½	144	
Cav C & O (5)	80	95½	95½	95½	
Carpenter Stl 2½g	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Carriers & Gen .20	9	4	3⅞	4	
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	43¼	43	43¼	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp1½g	4	32½	32⅜	32½	— ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5	70	105	105	105	
Celanese pr pf 7	50	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp 1½	7	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1	5	17⅛	18½	17⅛	+1⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½a	6	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2½	2½	2½	
Cent I L pf 4½	10	109	109	109	— ½
Cent RR NJ	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cent V Sug (1g)	4	19½	19	19	—1⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	37½	37¼	37½	
Certain-teed Prod	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Cert-teed 6 pf	140	63	62	62	—1
Checker Cab	3	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	25	48½	44¾	46½	+1⅜
Chi & E III	18	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	6	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½k	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order .60	4	14¾	14½	14½	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp (3)	6	76¾	76	76	— ⅞
City Ice & F 2.20	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CityI&F pf 6½	20	104	104	104	
City Invest	10	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
City Stores	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Clark Eq 2½g	2	24½	34½	34½	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20g	7	35¾	34½	34½	—1¼
Clutts Peab 1¼g	4	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	113	113	113	+ ⅞
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	6	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4½	30	106	106	106	
Col & South	460	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1st	250	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¾
Col & Sou 2pf	310	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	6	14⅜	14¼	14½	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	5	3¼	3½	23½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	41	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	74½	74¼	74¼	— ¼
Colum Pict (14g)	11	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Colum Pict pf2¼	2	37½	37½	37½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comm Credit (3)	13	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	
Comm Invest Tr (3)	23	41	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Comm Solvents .30g	9	13½	13⅛	13¾	
Comw'lth & South	65	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½k	6	75	74½	75	
Comw'lth Ed 1.40	36	24⅛	24¾	24⅝	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	6	24	23¾	24	
Con C pr pf 6½	20	105	105	105	
Cons Copper .10g	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	32	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Consol Film I pf 9k	9	16	15¾	15⅜	
Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	
Con Nat Gas w d	21	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	2	1. ¼	10	10¼	
Cons Vultee 1½g	14	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	1	19½	19	19	— ⅜
Consol's Coal	4	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
Cont Can (2)	1	45	45	45	
Consol P pf 4½	70	103¼	102¾	102¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	136	44	43½	44	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	1	57	57	57	
Cornell-D El 1.10g	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Coty International	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co (1a)	8	19½	19	19⅜	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	70	104½	104	104½	
Cream of Wh 1½	3	20¼	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½g	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crown Cork (¾g)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	11	15¼	15	15	+ ⅜
Crucible Steel (3g)	6	32	31¾	32	— ¼
Cuba RR pf	20	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	4	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	23½	23¼	23½	
Curtis Publishing	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	91	91	91	—1
Curt Pub pr pf 3	1	42	42	42	
Curtiss-Wright 1a	30	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	22	16½	16	16	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham 1¼g	7	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½	20	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	11	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	+ ½
Del & Hudson	3	14½	14½	14½	
Del Lack & West	2	6	6	6	
Detroit Edi 1.20	32	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¼g	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
Dixie Cup (½g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Dixie C A 2¼k	90	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
Dohler Die C 1½g	3	30	30	30	— ½
DomeMines h1.60	7	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	8	49½	49	49	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	2	126	126	126	
Dresser Mfg 1a	4	28½	28	28	+ ¼
du Pont de N 4½g	4	140	139½	139½	+ ¼
DugLight 1pf5	30	117	117	117	
Eagle P Lead .60g	6	11¼	11	11	
Eastern Air L		35¾	35	35¼	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
East Kodak pf 6	10	181	181	191	+2
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	37	36⅜	36⅝	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	25¾	35½	35½	— ½
Elec Boat 1¼g	9	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
El Power & Lt	41	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
El P&Lt $6 pf	18	86½	84½	85	—2
El P&Lt $7 pf	27	91	87	89	—2
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30½	30	30	— ⅜
Endicott-J pf 5	100	107¼	107¾	107¾	
EnPS$5½pf5½	20	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
Eng PS $6 pf 6	110	92⅞	92½	92⅝	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie RR (1g)	11	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	22	10⅜	10	10¼	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 2a	3	33½	33	33	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	10	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
Farns Tel & Rad	14	10	9¾	10	
Fed&Tractn 1g	3	15	14¼	15	+1⅜
Fed MinLSm 5½g	1	21	21	21	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Fed M Truck .30g	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	10	98½	98½	98½	+1
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	46	46	46	
Firestone T&R (2g)	3	38¼	38	38	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	2	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	+ ⅛
Flintkote .65g	6	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
Flintkote pf4½	10	106½	106½	106½	
Florence Stov 1½g	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	2	16	15½	15½	—1
Fost Wh pf 1½	10	19	19	19	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	21	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	8	31⅛	31¼	31⅜	— ¼
Froehauf T pf 5	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gair (Robert) 1Aa	2	3	2⅞	3	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	6	40½	40	40	
Gen Baking .60	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	3	6½	6¾	6½	
Gen Cable	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	20	83	83	83½	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	28½	28½	28½	
Gen Elec(1.40)	29	35¼	34⅞	35	
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	40½	40	40	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	40	114¾	114¾	114¾	
Gen G & El A	16	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Gen Mills (4)	1	101	101	101	
Gen Motors (2)	21	50½	49⅞	50	
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	127	127	127	+1⅛
Gen Out Advert	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .50g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	2	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	80	82¼	82	82¼	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅜
Gen Time Inst 1½g	1	18	18	18	— ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R .70g	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .45g	5	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84½	84½	84½	Nov 20
Gliddden Co (1.20g)	3	18½	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	1			0½	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	7	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	10(¼	
Goodyear T&R (2)	8	35¼	34½	34¾	— ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼a)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	23	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .60	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Granite C S 1.71½a	3	5¾	9½	9½	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	16	17½	17¾	17½	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	16	24¼	23⅞	24¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
Gt West S pf 7	10	151	150	151	+1
Green Bay&W 5	20	58½	58½	58½	
Greyhound Corp 1a	16	19½	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Grum Alrc En 1g	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	2	134	134	134	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
GulfMob&O pf2½g	3	34¼	34	34	
Gulf Oil (1a)	4	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Harb-Walker (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
Hat Cp Am A 1¼g	1	5½	5½	5½	
Hayes Mfg	1	2½	2¼	2½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	150	102½	101¼	101¼	— ¾
Hercules Motors 1	106	18¾	17⅞	18½	+1
Hercules Pow 1¼g	1	79	79	79	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	—1¼
Hires (CE) 1.20a	3	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	4	5.⅞	5.⅛	5⅞	— ⅛
Hollander&Son 1a	3	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	6	38	38	38	
Holly Sugar (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¼	— ¼
Houd-Hersey B¼a	6	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Household pf 5	110	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Houston L&P 3.60	8	62⅜	61¾	61¾	—1¾
Houston Oil	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	9	32¾	32½	32¼	— ¼
Hudson Bay (b2)	5	24½	24	24	— ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hudson Motor .20g	5	⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Illinois Central	6	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	10	43¾	43¼	43¼	
Ill Central pf	2	24¼	24	24	
Indpls P&L 1.20	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Inger-Rand (b)	1	89	89	89	— ¼
Inland Steel 4½g	2	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Inspirat Cop ¼g	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30	30	30	
Interntn Rubber 1a	5	⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Interlake Iron .35g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Int Bus Mach (4a)	1	164½	164½	164½	+2
Int Harvester (2)	5	67	67	67	
Int Harv pf (7)	20	167½	167½	167½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Int Miner&Ch ½g	1	15	15	15	— ¼
Int Mining	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Int Nick Can(2)	56	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	150	134	132¼	134	+1¾
Int Paper	15	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	
Int Ry Cen Am	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Int Ry C Am 2½k	130	63¾	62½	63¾	+1¾
Int Salt 1½g	1	41½	41½	41½	
Int Shoe 1.80)	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Int Tel & Tel	113	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	6	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Intertype Corp ¾g	1	15	15	15	
Invest Dept S 1	4	16	16	16	+ ¼
Island C C pf 6	10	141	141	141	+1
Jewel Tea (1)	3	28½	28	28	— ¾
Johns-Manv 2¼g	2	84	83½	83½	— ¾
Jones&L Stl 2	18

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

FSA Striving Hard to Avoid Liquidation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Another strenuous struggle to provide funds for the Farm Security Administration is getting under way under the leadership of Senator Russell (D) of Georgia.

Senator Russell said that Frank W. Hancock, newly appointed FSA administrator, and R. W. Hudgens, his assistant, would be called before a Senate agriculture appropriations subcommittee to explain their request for $6,500,000 in administrative funds and $37,500,000 in borrowing authority to carry the agency over until next June 30.

Loans for Little Farmer

"I think the subcommittee and the full committee will support the appropriation," Senator Russell said. "Certainly in the midst of war, with the vital need for food, the little farmer is entitled to rehabilitation loans to enable him to produce crops."

If the committee should add the FSA money to a pending deficiency appropriations bill the item will head into a fight not only in the House, which denied it any money; but on the Senate floor itself where Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia and others have demanded FSA's liquidation.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, supporting FSA, said the contest may resolve into a "match between the poor states and the rich states, because rich states do not need FSA but poor states do."

Mr. Hancock said today he favors government aid in obtaining farms for returning soldiers.

Asks Help for Soldiers

"I would be interested in a program for soldiers if Congress would work one out," said Mr. Hancock, former Congressman from Oxford, N. C., who took office as FSA administrator Nov. 15.

I see no reason why we can't aid returning soldiers in obtaining farms. We already are getting application for FSA loans from returning disabled veterans. I should like to see preference legislation for disabled veterans in the resettlement and relocation program and to see the tenant-purchase program carried out for the benefit of the soldiers."

Such a program, he added, would require a large amount of additional funds and FSA already faces sharp curtailment unless the Senate restores its request for $44,000,000, eliminated by the House from the general deficiency bill.

Mr. Hancock said if FSA does not obtain the appropriation, the agency would have to reduce its personnel by 46 per cent before next July. During the last two years, he said, the number of employees has been cut from 17,000 to 9,900.

Deadlines Are Set On Orders for 1944 Auto Parts Delivery

WASHINGTON (AP)—Purchase orders for certain critical automotive parts must be placed by manufacturers and assemblers before the first of the year if delivery is needed in the first six months of 1944, the War Production Board has ruled.

The products include crankshafts, transmissions, pumps, generators, axles and other items needed for military trucks, landing craft, combat vehicles and other "must" elements of the munitions program.

Orders for the last half of 1944 must be placed by March 1.

A similar rule was laid down for some additional bottleneck items including bearings, compressors, control valves, diesel engines, and turbines.

Bad news on the production of small electric motors—of which more than 22 are used in every heavy bomber—was reported by manufacturers last week, WPB disclosed. September output declined $2,000,000 from the $35,000,000 worth of production in the previous month.

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
November 27, 1943
★ WHAT OF TOMORROW'S MERCHANT MARINE? By Frank J. Taylor
★ JAPAN AS AN APPEASER By Selden Menefee
★ TUSCANY: NEXT ALLIED HURDLE? By Egone
★ THE "LET'S PRETENDERS" By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
★ PEACE PLANS—A SOLDIER'S VIEW By Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles
★ WHERE BRITISH TARS FORGET WAR By Everett Smith
★ DAYTON'S FRIENDLY "LIVING ROOM" By Siegfried Weng
ORDER NOW

Joins Monsanto

Robert E. Fisher

J. Handly Wright

Appointed director of the department of industrial and public relations of Monsanto Chemical Company, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Wright has been executive vice-president of Associated Industries of Alabama for the past four and one half years.

Navy Contract For Brewster Bombers Ends

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy has canceled its contract with the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation for the production of bombers at the request of Henry J. Kaiser, the company's recently-named president.

This was disclosed by Robert Kline, counsel for the House naval investigating committee.

Mr. Kline said that Mr. Kaiser made his request in order to convert Brewster's production entirely to fighter planes.

Mr. Kline quoted his informant as saying that there "could be" some layoffs in the process of conversion. He added that the cancellation would mean Brewster would deliver 68 fewer bombers than contemplated.

The Brewster Corporation has been under investigation by the Navy for failure to meet plane production schedules.

A spokesman for the company's plant at Johnsville, Pa., said it has not been determined how many employees will be affected. Layoffs, he added, would be for only a month or so, to enable assembly lines to be rearranged for production of the Brewster F3A model of the Chance-Vought Corsair fighting plane.

However, a spokesman for Local 365, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said he understood up to 1,500 workers would be dismissed permanently.

John N. Patterson, area director for the war manpower commission, said an office of the U. S. employment service would be set up immediately at the Johnsville plant to find employment for laid-off workers.

Firms Make Reports On Renegotiation

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bell Aircraft Corp. is discussing with the Price Adjustment Board a probable refund to the Government of $8,900,000 out of the $23,000,000 profit before taxes reported by the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, Lawrence D. Bell, president, disclosed in a letter to stockholders.

Mr. Bell said other adjustments have been made which partially compensate for the charge to earned surplus resulting from renegotiation.

On the basis of these adjustments and the proposed renegotiation, the company estimates earned surplus for last year, reported at $5,159,805, will be reduced to $3,996,625.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. told stockholders completion of its renegotiation proceedings for 1942 provided for a gross refund to the Government of $5,850,000. After balancing in credit for Federal taxes on the amount, however, the actual payment to the Government will be $1,166,066 in five equal monthly installments beginning Nov. 15. The postwar excess profits tax refund due the company will be cut $468,393.

Financial Group to Bid For Illinois Life Stock

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—A Connecticuf industrialist disclosed here that financial interests in which he is a principal, after having attempted unsuccessfully to negotiate a private purchase, would bid for the 100 per cent of the common stock of the Illinois Bankers' Life Assurance Company at a sale ordered by an Illinois court.

Paul O. Buckley of Newtown said an offer of $1,550,000 made by himself, Brien McMahon of Norwalk and Washington D. C., and a group of Boston financiers had been turned down before the Chancery division of the Cook County, Ill., circuit court issued an order Saturday directing that the company's 2,000 shares of stock be sold with the proceeds going to the 76,000 policyholders.

Mr. Buckley said he intended to bid at the judicial sale, to be held in the courtroom December 21, and indicated he intended to make approximately the same offer.

Fairchild Sees $19 Billion Taxes All Nation Can Bear

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—About $19,000,000,000 in taxes is "about all the nation can stand" to meet a potential postwar debt of $280,000,000,000 in the view of one expert, while others insisted today that the nation's tax structure needs simplification and relief.

In an address to the 36th National Tax Conference last night, Professor Fred R. Fairchild of Yale University, predicting the astronomical postwar debt, asserted that the $19,000,000,000 annual tax bill would be both the minimum and maximum the nation could bear, considering that "we have to allow another 10 or 11 billions for state and local taxes," or a total of 25 per cent of a national income of $120,000,000,000.

"Nothing will, I am convinced, save us unless we restore the balance of our national budget," he stated.

Sees Situation 'Touch and Go'

"There are those who believe that the problem will be insoluble: That this huge debt will be our financial undoing. I am not one of these, but I think it will be touch and go."

"I am well aware that there is today a certain school of thought and policy that becomes very impatine over any such analysis as I have just offered you. . . . The main idea is to formulate the ideal program of what Government is to do for us in the immediate future and then let the expense take care of itself. . . .

"These . . . are supported by the philosophy of Government spending to control the business cycle and modify social and economic conditions."

Such a procedure, he thought, would "set the clear signal on the road to the totalitarian state" through loss of credit and inflation. To avoid this result, he said, would require a balanced budget, high taxes, and severe retrenchment.

He said although postwar costs of demobilization and conversion would prevent immediate balancing of the budget, "we must have our sights set on it."

"Nor is the mere balance of cost and revenues sufficient. It is also essential that we begin repayment of the debt. Paying off the debt in full is not what I mean. That could not be done—short of some unforseeable good fortune—except over a long period of years. And that does not have to be done. If only we balance our budget and have a modest surplus for the regular retirement of debt, that will, I think, be good enough to show our good faith and maintain the credit of our national debt."

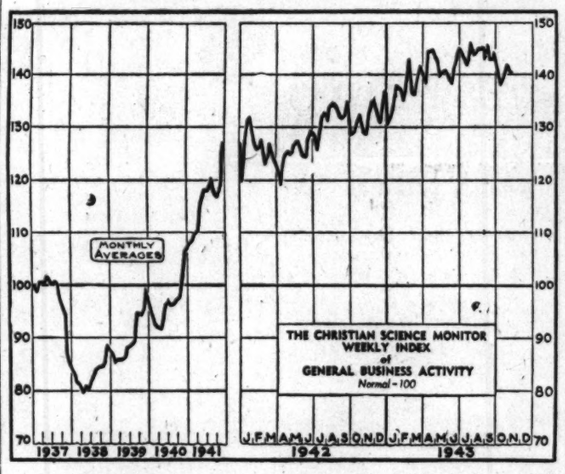
Offers Tax Program

In another address prepared for delivery to today's session, John J. Connelly, Secretary of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, urged a lengthy program for tax reform and relief after the war.

He prefaced his points by asserting, "Like all other segments of the American people, business feels that the interest of the national economy can be served best by raising through taxation all the funds necessary to prosecute the war without endangering that economy, and by borrowing the balance. It also feels that expenditures can be reduced by elimination of waste without impairing the war effort, and is becoming insistent that this be done."

Among his points were: Repeal of the recapture provision of the renegotiations law; termination of the excess profits tax at the close of hostilities; business be permitted to establish postwar reserves from current earnings; no more general increases on corporate or individual rates; integration of the Victory Tax with normal and surtax; 100 per cent excess profits credits instead of 95 per cent; alleviation of "incentive destroying" effect of taxing corporate earnings as earned and again as received by stockholder; repeal of capital stock and declared value excess profits tax, and finally enactment of a retail sales tax if additional revenue is needed.

Monitor Index of Business Records Moderate Decline



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined to 140.1 (prel.) for the week ended Nov. 13. This compared with 140.4 for the previous week and 128.6 for the week ended Nov. 13, a year ago.

A substantial contra-seasonal decline in bank debits outside New York City was only partially offset by increases in the other two components.

Electric power production countered seasonal expectations for a minor dip with an upward spurt to a new all-time high level. Miscellaneous freight carloadings eased less than usual for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 13,* 1943	Nov. 6, 1943	Nov. 14, 1942
Combined index	140.1	140.4	128.6
Bk debits outside NYC	161.8	166.8	142.5
Elc power production	134.5	133.7	119.9
Misc carloadings	124.1	120.7	123.5

*Preliminary.

Taxpayers Reminded of December 15 Date With Their Income Tax Collector

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Internal Revenue Commissioner, has issued a reminder to taxpayers that several million still have another date with him before year's end.

Many will receive advance notice in the form of a bill, but the remainder must decide for themselves whether they are required to file either an original or amended "declaration of estimated income and victory tax" before the Dec. 15 deadline.

In general the latter are:

1. Farmers who took advantage of the additional three months granted them under the Pay-as-You-Go Tax Act.
2. —Persons who discover that they underestimated their tax by more than the allowable 20 per cent in filing Sept. 15 declarations.
3. Those who did not file in September because their estimated income then was insufficient to require a declaration but who now find:

(A)—Their incomes will be above levels covered by the withholding levy ($2,700 of single and $3,500 if married);

(B)—They will have more than $100 gross income from a source not subject to withholding, such as dividends or wages earned as a farm laborer or domestic servant, and total income sufficient to require a tax return ($500 for a single person, $1,200 for a married couple or $634 for an individual married person), or

(C)—They were required to file an income tax return for 1942 and now expect their 1943 earnings to be less than last year's.

Mr. Hannegan said taxpayers who filed Sept. 15 declarations and paid only half the estimated tax still due will receive bills for the second half, payable by Dec. 15.

Those who revise their estimates downward and find they owe less than they are billed for also may file amended declarations, accompanied only by the amount still due.

Declaration forms together with worksheets may be obtained from any collector's office. The same form is used for both original and amended declarations, but the latter should be identified by writing the word "amended" at the top.

Purpose of the quarterly dates—they'll be four of them next year—is to bring up to date all taxpayers not covered completely by the 20 per cent withholding levy. Final returns must be made as usual on March 15.

$23,000,000 Whisky Purchase Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Distillers Products Corporation announced it had contracted with 14 associated distributors to purchase Century Distilling Company assets including about 250,000 barrels of whisky. Hastening distribution of the whisky to the consumer is contemplated.

Seton Porter, National Distillers president, said the proposal must be approved by the stockholders of Allied Mills, owners of Century Distilling.

He said the purchase would amount to about $23,000,000, and the 250,000 barrels would produce about 4,000,000 cases of whisky.

John G. McCrory

INDIANA, Pa. (AP)—John G. McCrory, who built a little country store and an idea into a multi-million dollar merchandising corporation, has passed on.

Mr. McCrory had been retired 10 years from the McCrory Stores Corp., operator of more than 200 stores in a score or more states, opened his first five-and-tencent store in 1882 at Scottdale, Pa. In 1901 he had 20 stores doing a half-million dollar business.

He incorporated in 1915 with 128 shops and at his retirement in 1933 had a chain of 240, grossing $45,000,000 a year.

Fisk Tire Manager

Pach Bros.

A. G. Richtmyer

Appointed manager, sales analysis department of Fisk Tire division of United States Rubber Company. Mr. Richtmyer has returned to the company following two years' leave of absence, in which he served the OPA and WPB.

Steel Operating Rate Unchanged At 99 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel mill operations last week remained at 99 per cent of capacity for the industry as a whole, although numerous changes were made in the several districts, the magazine Steel reported.

Pittsburg advanced 2 points to 101 per cent, Wheeling 2½ points to 101½, Buffalo 14 points to 86, Birmingham 16 points to 100, New England 2 points to 97 and St. Louis 5 points to 98. Chicago dropped ½ point to 101 per cent, Cleveland 10 points to 84½ and Detroit 6 points to 88. Rates were unchanged at Youngstown, 95; Cincinnati, 91 and eastern Pennsylvania, 95.

Deliveries except in plates and sheet continue to level off and in some cases are actually easier, the magazine pointed out, owing in part to less pressure for certain types of shells and for machine tools.

On steel bars, the review pointed out, "February delivery is offered on a wide range of carbon specifications and January can be done on some smaller sizes. Electric furnace alloy bars are available in January.

"Delivery promises on hot-rolled sheets vary widely, ranging from May to August and cold-rolled from May to July. Recent cutbacks in cartridge clips and some other ordnance items make it possible for some producers to narrow cold-rolled strip to offer January and February delivery. In narrow hot-rolled strip at least one producer can promise December."

Hearing Scheduled For Dec. 1 on Plans Of American Light

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A hearing has been set by the Securities and Exchange Commission for Dec. 1 on proposed transactions of the American Light & Traction Company, a registered holding company and a subsidiary of the United Light and Railways Company and the United Light and Power Company, and several subsidiaries of American.

Traction and its subsidiaries, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, American Production Company, American Michigan Pipeline Company, and Waverly Company, proposed the following transactions:

1. Michigan Consolidated would change its authorized common stock from 400,000 shares of $100 par value stock to 3,000,000 shares of $14 par value stock and will issue to Traction 2,848,642.86 shares of the new common stock in exchange for the 356,810 shares of Michigan Consolidated common stock now outstanding.
2. Michigan Consolidated would issue and sell to Traction 150,621.43 additional shares of its new common stock for $2,108,700.
3. per cent series, due 1963, $4,150,000 principal property and assets of Traction's subsidiaries, production and pipeline, by issuing to those companies 48,785.71 additional shares of new common stock with an aggregate par value of $963,000 and by assuming all of its public liabilities.
4. Production and pipeline would be dissolved after the preceding transaction and the receipt from Traction of their outstanding securities for cancellation.
5. Michigan Consolidated would purchase from now affiliated interests for approximately $440,700 the property and assets of Big Rapids Gas Company and Nescota Pipeline Company.
6. Waverly would be dissolved following distribution of all its assets to Traction in exchange for Waverly's outstanding securities.
7. Michigan Consolidated would issue and sell to the public $38,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, 3¼ per cent series, due 1968, and 40,000 shares of 4¾ per cent accumulative preferred stock. The proceeds from this and a portion of proceeds from the sale of common stock to Traction would be applied to redeem all of its outstanding funded debt and preferred stock, consisting of $36,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series, due 1963 $4,150,000 principal amount of 4 per cent serial notes, due Aug. 1, 1944 to 1948, and 20,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of 1927 having an aggregate par value of $2,000,000.

General Foods Purchases Jersey Cereal Co. Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—General Foods Corp. has purchased the assets and business of the Jersey Cereal Co., it was announced by Austin S. Igleheart, President of General Foods.

The Jersey firm has headquarters at Chicago and will continue present operations uninterrupted, Mr. Igleheart said. The concern has plants at Irwin, Pa., and St. Joseph, Mo.

General Foods will issue 35,000 additional shares of common stock to pay for the new addition, Mr. Igleheart said.

Movie Firms' Anti-Trust Truce Ended

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-year truce between the Justice Department's anti-trust division and the giants of the movie industry ended Nov. 20, leaving both sides complete freedom of action for any battles ahead.

The truce resulted from a consent decree entered in federad court in New York, Nov. 20, 1940. All remains in effect is machinery for the arbitration of exhibitors' complaints.

Under the consent decree, the five integrated companies agreed to discontinue or curtail certain practices which the anti-trust division criticized, and the division agreed in return to take no action under the anti-trust laws during the three years.

Tom C. Clark, Jr., assistant attorney general, already has begun negotiations with the movie industry in an effort to work out a new agreement covering such questions as block booking and blind selling of films, and ownership of theaters by distributors.

One provision of the consent degree which expired Nov. 20 prevented the defendants from entering upon a general program of expanding their holdings. The defendants were Loew's, Inc., Paramount Pictures, Inc., RKO Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, the Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., together with various subsidiaries.

The antitrust division, informed sources predicted, will seek to end what it regards as "film licensing discriminations inherent in the ownership of theaters by distributors."

While no information on the progress of Mr. Clark's negotiations with the industry has been given out officially, it was recalled that the Justice Department said in a statement in January, 1942, that the only effective remedy might be "divorcement" of theaters from distributors.

A. B. A. Head Urges Congressional Probe Of PCA System

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. L. M. Wiggins, president of the American Bankers Association, has urged a congressional investigation of the production Credit Association system "to find out if it is accomplishing the purpose it was set up for 10 years ago."

While vigorously affirming his belief in and support of a "sound co-operative production credit plan" for farmers, Mr. Wiggins told a House agriculture subcommittee investigating activities of the Farm Credit Administration that the Production Credit Associations are "masquerading" as co-operatives.

"The P. C. A. system," Mr. Wiggins said, "could stand on its own feet. Certain injustices in its present organization are unfair to private capital and should be eliminated, and could be eliminated without destroying the system."

As it is, he said, the "country banking system in this country is being undermined" by federal subsidies to competing credit agencies.

The Production Credit Association system, which makes crop production loans to small farmers, realized a profit of $4,000,000 last year, Mr. Wiggins said, adding that reorganization on a sound, business-like and "truly co-operative" basis would do away with all need for federal subsidies.

Sale of Utility's Holdings Authorized

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has authorized the public sale and distribution of Cities Service Power and Light Corporation's common stock holdings in Public Service Company of Colorado.

Power and Light's present holdings in Public Service include all 229,900 outstanding $100 par value common stock and 102,434 shares of outstanding preferred.

Transactions approved also provide for a capital contribution by Power and Light to Public Service of 95,135 shares of Public Service's common stock, reducing stock liabilities by $9,513,500, which amount is to be credited to the plant reserve for account adjustments.

After a change in Public Service's common stock capitalization, Power and Light will be the holder of 673,825 shares of its $20 par value common stock.

The sale is to be made through a large underwriting syndicate headed by The First Boston Corporation, New York.

Department Store Sales 14 P. C. Above Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 14 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 10 per cent greater than in the similar period in 1942, while in the four weeks ended Nov. 13 they totaled 12 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

By reserve districts the increases last week over a year ago were Dallas 44 per cent, Kansas City 32, Atlanta 28, San Francisco 19, St. Louis 18, Cleveland 14, Chicago 13, Richmond 12, New York 10, Philadelphia 3 and Boston 1.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS WILLIAM DALTON late of Rongotea in the Provincial District of Wellington in New Zealand, Farmer.

PURSUANT to an Order made by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 15th day of July, 1943, all persons claiming to be next-of-kin and entitled to share in the estate of the above-named deceased and in particular brothers and/or sisters (or the children of such brothers and/or sisters) of John Dalton formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, but later of Rongotea in the Dominion of New Zealand, Richard Dalton formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Nelson in the Dominion of New Zealand, Catherine Rodgers (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Blue Spur, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Ellen Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Kumara, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Margaret Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Pipers Flat, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand and Eliza Smith (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, having claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased person who died at Foxton in New Zealand on the 26th day of January, 1941 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 19th day of February, 1941 are hereby required to send in full particulars in writing of their claims to Hector Christie, Solicitor of 69 Ridgway Street, Wanganui in New Zealand aforesaid, the sole Executor of the Will of the said Thomas William Dalton deceased within six (6) months from the date of publication of this advertisement, after which the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.

DATED at Wanganui this 18th day of July 1943.
CHRISTIE, CRAIGMYLE & TIZARD
Solicitors for the Executor.
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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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ORGANIST and choirmaster now available, Boston or suburb; excellent references; draft exempt. Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Three 'Pics May Be Called To Bolster Boston Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Homeward bound today after their terrific pounding in Montreal last night, the Boston Bruins will probably face a shake-up for the game with Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden here tomorrow night. Although no official announcement has been made, it is expected that Manager Art Ross will turn to his amateur charges with the high-flying Boston Olympics in an effort to bolster his Bruins.

Maurice Courteau, clever new goalie who has been superlative as the 'Pics charged to seven straight victories and the Eastern Amateur League lead, will probably replace Bert Gardiner, who has allowed 40 goals in eight games, a total only exceeded by the 50 put by New York Rangers' Ken McAuley in nine games. The 13 tallies scored by Canadiens last night were the largest number ever scored on a Bruins team in history. Previous high was 10, which Toronto and Ottawa each scored in defeating the Bruins 10-1 the first season the Rossmen were in the league, 1924-25.

Ross Saw 'Pics

Manager Ross was at the Garden Saturday night as the Olympics downed the Curtis Bay Coast Guard, pouring six goals past Frankie Brimsek while Courteau was limiting the servicemen to two. He was not there yesterday as the O's beat Philadelphia 10-0 for Courteau's third shutout of the season, but he noted enough to be impressed with the work of several boys. Two standouts were Guy Labrie and young Allan Stanley at defense. Labrie was just recently discharged from the Canadian Army after serving 19 months. While in service he played with the Quebec Army outfit, Stanley played last winter for Holman Pluggers, all-juvenile champions of Ontario.

The Bruins' loss last night was their fourth of the season and leaves them deep in fifth place, four points behind Detroit, Chicago, and Toronto which are tied for second. Way in front are Montreal Canadiens, who beat Toronto Saturday in addition to walloping the Bruins Sunday to remain undefeated in 10 games and open an eight-point margin over the second - place clubs. Toronto beat Rangers 5-2 last night for the New Yorkers' ninth straight defeat, by far the worst record of any Ranger outfit. Detroit ended Chicago's four-game winning streak 5-2.

Few Regulars Left

Toronto comes to Boston with few of its regulars left from last year and many newcomers in the fold. Babe Pratt, Lornie Carr, Bob Davidson, Bucko McDonald, Mel Hill, and George Boothman will be familiar, while among the new rookies are Moose Morris, Gus Bodnar, Ross Johnstone, Red Carr, and Don Webster. In addition Coach Hap Day has Jackie Hamilton, who moved into the Leaf line-up last winter when Syl Apps broke his leg, and Jackie McLean, who did not see much service outside of Toronto. In goal the Leafs have the veteran Benny Grant, who was brought out of retirement.

The game is one of four for the Bruins this week. Thanksgiving night they meet Rangers at the Garden, and then hit the road for two week-end games at Toronto Saturday and at Chicago Sunday. Olympics are idle this week until Saturday night when they again face the Coast Guard. Sunday afternoon they will meet New Haven at the Garden.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	8	0	2	18	47	18
Detroit	4	2	2	10	30	23
Chicago	5	4	0	10	28	35
Toronto	4	4	2	10	35	37
Boston	2	4	2	6	30	40
New York	0	9	0	0	23	50

Results Nov. 20
Montreal 7, Toronto 2.

Results Nov. 21
Montreal 13, Boston 4.
Toronto 5, New York 2.
Detroit 5, Chicago 2.

Army-Navy Meeting Closes College Football Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The college football season winds up this week with the Army-Navy traditional classic at West Point in the No. 1 spot. There is tremendous interest, of course, in the Notre Dame-Great Lakes game at Chicago and to a lesser extent in such sectional rivalries as Penn-Cornell, Brown-Colgate (both Thanksgiving Day), Texas-Texas Aggies, Georgia Tech-Georgia and Southern California-UCLA.

The annual service clash dwarfs all others more than ever this year, however, as both the Cadets and Middies boast their strongest teams in many, many seasons. Only mighty Notre Dame has defeated them. Instead of the mammoth crowd of 100,000 that used to view the game at Philadelphia, however, only those living within a 10-mile radius of West Point are eligible to purchase the 26,000 tickets available. This wartime transportation restriction was adopted a year ago when the game was played at Annapolis and Navy upset a favored Army team.

Beat Brown

Army tuned up for its prime objective by overwhelming Brown, 59-0, on Saturday. Navy was idle.

The big news of the weekend was Notre Dame's comeback to squeeze past the formidable Iowa Seahawks, 14-13, and Coach Frank Leahy finally admitting he has a championship team. He didn't say so, but by inference he believes his boys should take Great Lakes this week to become Notre Dame's first unbeaten, untied eleven since Knute Rockne's 1930 aggregation.

As expected, Notre Dame ran into its toughest opposition of the season but after trailing the Seahawks by 7-0 and again by 13-7, rallied to win on Fred Earley's accurate kicking for the extra points.

In another exciting game, Purdue's Boilermakers finished their season unbeaten and untied by putting on a great goal line stand in the final minute to defeat Indiana, 7-0. The Hoosiers had a first down on the Purdue two, but couldn't buck it over.

Perfect Records

Randolph Field of Texas and Colorado College retained their perfect records by beating the North Texas Aggies, 20-13, and Colorado University, 6-0.

Dartmouth, beaten only by Pennsylvania 7-6, wound up a satisfactory season by lacing Princeton, 42-13. Villanova and Al Postus whipped Temple, 34-7, while Penn State humbled Pitt, 14-0, and Lafayette upset Rutgers, 9-2.

In other outstanding games Duke trounced North Carolina, 27-6; Kansas upset Missouri, 7-6; Northwestern whacked Illinois, 53-6; Great Lakes beat Marquette, 25-6; Colgate took Columbia, 41-0; Michigan ran over Ohio State, 45-7; Minnesota took Wisconsin, 25-13; Rice beat Texas Christian, 13-6; Texas Tech downed Southern Methodist, 7-6, and Del Monte Pre-Flight stamped itself as one of the best Pacific coast outfits by trouncing St. Mary's Pre-Flight, 37-14.

Don McNeill Now Argentine Champ

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Nov. 22

Don McNeill, United States tennis champion in 1940, but now a naval lieutenant attached to the Embassy in this country, won the Argentine title by defeating Francisco Secura of Ecuador, in the final round, 6—4, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

Secura, a student for the past two years at Miami, Fla., was a threat for the 1943 U. S. crown.

Four Teams Drop From Select List

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The list of unbeaten, untied football teams was shaved to nine over the week end as the Iowa Seahawks, Rutgers, Boston College, and Doane tumbled from the select group. Notre Dame, Purdue, and Randolph Field top the remaining nine.

Records of the undefeated, untied teams (three games or more):

Team	G	Points For	Agst
1—Notre Dame	9	326	80
2—*Purdue	9	214	55
3—Randolph Field (Texas)	9	262	43
4—Franklin-Marshall (Pa.)	7	124	37
5—Bainbridge (Md.) Naval	7	313	7
6—Colorado College	7	199	27
7—*Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air	6	171	37
8—Pittsburgh (Kan.) Teachers	5	133	21
9—Washington	4	150	32

* Have completed season.

National Football League

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
Washington	6	0	1	198	65
Phil-Pitt	4	3	1	170	178
New York	3	3	1	128	146
Brooklyn	2	7	0	58	210
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	7	1	1	268	133
Green Bay	6	2	1	226	144
Detroit	3	6	1	178	218
Chicago Cards.	0	9	0	71	203

Results Nov. 21
Washington 21, Chicago Bears 7.
Green Bay 31, Brooklyn 7.
New York 24, Chicago Cards 13.
Phil-Pitt 35, Detroit 34.

As player and coach, Bill Alexander has been at Georgia Tech since 1908.

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MENNEN

Grid Season All Over For Boston Fans

Today's luncheon meeting of grid writers and coaches at the Kenmore officially brought Boston's 1943 football season to an end. It was a season which began earlier than usual and finished the same way. It had its quota of surprises, and all in all it presented some good football, some bad, but most of it pleasant.

One of the brightest spots of the season was Saturday's Boston College-Harvard contest at the Stadium, which bulged with an estimated 42,000 spectators who had paid just 50 cents to watch the first meeting between the two colleges since 1919. They were treated to about a high school grade of football, with the teams tying 6-6, but nobody seemed to mind. The game was called informal, but the boys were playing for keeps and the crowd loved it.

Tufts Outclassed

Last college game in Boston took place at Fenway Park yesterday, and in reality it should not have taken place. Tufts, a good little school, was out of its class against Holy Cross, which took no delight in its 41-0 victory. The Crusaders, who have refused an Orange Bowl offer and say they will refuse all other offers, were simply too big, too powerful, and too good for Lew Manly's Jumbos.

The game at the Stadium was expected to be a wild-scoring affair, but as so often happens in football the predictions were way off. Harvard's looping, sliding, and odd-spacing line tactics proved an effectual means of stopping the Eagles' T formation on all but one occasion, while the B. C. defenses had just as much success against the Crimson attack.

Much credit is being given little Charlie McCoy, the quarterback who subbed for the injured Eddie Doherty. McCoy hasn't played much this season, but he ran the Eagles as well as the talented Doherty did, and the way he had the team moving he could have directed them to their touchdown. But Doherty was inserted for the drive, and he gets credit for calling the right plays for the score.

B. C. Scored First

B. C. tallied first, but Harvard came right back, taking the next kickoff and marching straight down the field and over the Eagle goal-line. Both the Harvard and B. C. supporters held their breath when Eddie Donovan tried to place-kick the extra point for a win, and bedlam broke out when he missed. That was not the last thrill, however, for on the final play of the game B. C.'s Bill Morrow intercepted a Harvard pass on the Crimson's 43, and zigzagged his way down to the 15 before being run out of bounds. The tie was a just conclusion.

Dartmouth ended its season with a 42-13 rout of Princeton, wishing more than ever it had the points instead of the statistics in its loss to Penn, the Green's only defeat of the fall. Brown was outclassed in meeting Army and lost 59-0. Colgate gave Columbia its eighth straight loss 41-0.

One college game will be played in New England Thursday when Brown is host to Colgate. G. C.

Football Scores

Results Nov. 20
By the Associated Press

East
Army 59, Brown 0.
Dartmouth 42, Princeton 13.
Colgate 41, Columbia 0.
Penn State 14, Pittsburgh 0.
Villanova 34, Temple 7.
Lafayette 9, Rutgers 2.
Sampson Naval Training 28, Muhlenberg 7.
Swarthmore 13, Atlantic City Naval Air Cadets 6.

South
Duke 27, N. Carolina 6.
Georgia Tech 41, Clemson 6.
Miami 32, Presbyterian 13.
Camp Davis 41, Daniel Field 0.
Howard 42, Bewanee 6.
Southwestern (Texas) 7, Arkansas A & M. 0.
Ft. Monroe vs Bainbridge Navy cancelled.
South Carolina vs. Milligan cancelled.
Curtis Bay Coast Guard vs. Camp Somerset cancelled.
Newberry vs. Ft. Benning 176th Infantry cancelled.
Greenville Air Base vs. Franklin Marshall cancelled.
Wake Forest vs. Camp Lejeune cancelled.
Maryland vs. Virginia Military scheduled for Nov. 25th.

Southwest
Rice 13, Texas Christian 6.
New Mexico Aggies 21, Fort Bliss (Texas) 14.
Texas Tech 7, Southern Methodist 6.

Midwest
Michigan 45, Ohio State 7.
Minnesota 25, Wisconsin 13.
Notre Dame 14, Iowa Pre-Flight 13.
Purdue 7, Indiana 0.
Northwestern 53, Illinois 6.
Iowa 33, Nebraska 13.
Iowa State 48, Kansas State 0.
Great Lakes 25, Marquette 6.
Ft. Riley 10, Camp Grant 6.
Kansas 7, Missouri 6.
Pettsburg (Kansas) T. 34, Mo. Mines 14.
Drake vs. Tulsa cancelled.

Far West
College of the Pacific vs. San Francisco cancelled.

Results Nov. 21

East
Holy Cross 41, Tufts 0.
Camp Kilmer 47, Brooklyn College 7.

South
Wright Field 13, Bowman Field 9.
Cherrypoint (N. C.) Marines 40, 12th Replacement Depot 6.
Fort Monroe 44, Norfolk Marine Base 6.
Camp Pickett 27, Camp Butner 318th Engineers 6.

Midwest
Kearney (Neb.) Army Air Base 20, Fort Crook 12.
Fort Sheridan 26, Camp McCoy 0.

Far West
Del Monte Pre-Flight 37, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 14.

Hockey Scores
By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 20

American League
Hershey 5, Indianapolis 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Cleveland 4.

Eastern League
New York 6, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 6, Curtis Bay Coast Guard 2.

Results Nov. 21

American League
Providence 4, Cleveland 2.
Indianapolis 6, Buffalo 3.

Eastern League
Boston 10, Philadelphia 0.
New York 8, New Haven 4 (afternoon).
Curtis Bay Coast Guards 10, New Haven 1 (night).

American Soccer
By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Wanderers 3, New York Americans 0.
Brookhattan 8, Baltimore S. C. 1.
Kearny Celtics 2, Hispano 2.
Philadelphia Nationals 0, Kearny, N. J., Scots 6.
Baltimore Americans 3, Philadelphia Americans 3.

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(Continued from previous page)

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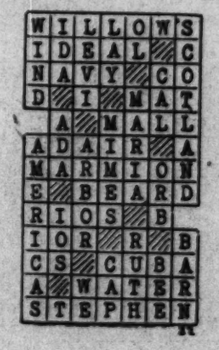

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110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

PRODUCERS MILK
Cream, Butter, Ice Cream, Cheese, Chocolate Drink
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SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
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Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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MRS. E. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses, Sweaters, Scarves, Babies' and Children's Wear, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
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TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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MRS. M. REID
Dining Room Open
Weekdays Luncheon 12-2
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Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
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Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
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You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

KNOPP'S BEAUTY SALON
4839 SHERBROOKE STREET WEST
has changed ownership
ADELE BEAUTY SALON
(the new name)
will be managed by ADELE, formerly of New York, Fifth Avenue, and will operate with the same staff of efficient girls, with complete line of beauty culture.
SAME PHONE DE. 1192

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
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COAL COKE FUEL OIL
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
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ELECTRICIANS
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REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
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A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
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Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Octagonal Mirror Can Help Measure the Speed of Light Experimentally?

Albert A. Michelson, an American physicist, used mirrors and a flashing light to determine the velocity of light experimentally. His method is indicated in the accompanying diagram.

Flashes of light from a brillian source (S) were reflected from face 1 of the octagonal mirror (A) on Mt. Wilson to a plane mirror (B) located on Mt. San Antonio, some 22 miles away. From the plane mirror the light returns and strikes another face of the octagonal mirror, from which it is reflected into the observer's telescope (C).

The octagonal mirror then is set to rotating in a clockwise direction. While a particular flash of light is traveling the 44-mile round trip to Mt. San Antonio, the various faces of the octagonal mirror change position, with the result that the reflected ray will no longer be reflected accurately into the telescope.

If, however, the speed of rotation of the mirror is so adjusted that face 2 comes to the position formerly occupied by face 3 at the exact instant that the light flash returning from Mt. San Antonio strikes the octagonal mirror, the ray will be reflected neatly into the telescope by the substitute mirror face.

In that event, the velocity of light would equal twice the distance (d) between the octagonal mirror and the plane mirror, divided by ⅛ the number of revolutions per second made by the octagonal mirror.

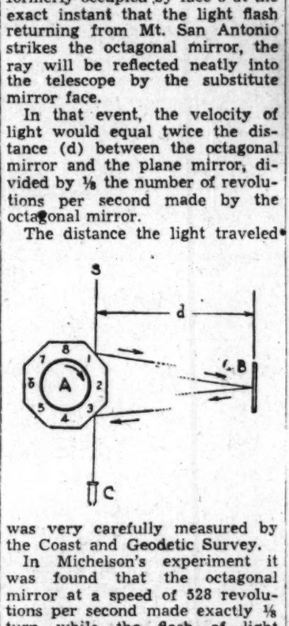
The distance the light traveled was very carefully measured by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In Michelson's experiment it was found that the octagonal mirror at a speed of 528 revolutions per second made exactly ⅛ turn while the flash of light hopped to Mt. San Antonio and back. The time required for light to go about 44 miles was therefore computed to be ⅛ times 1/528, or 1/4224 second.

This gives light a velocity of 186,292 miles per second. However, in most calculations involving the speed of light, the simpler figure 186,000 is used—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



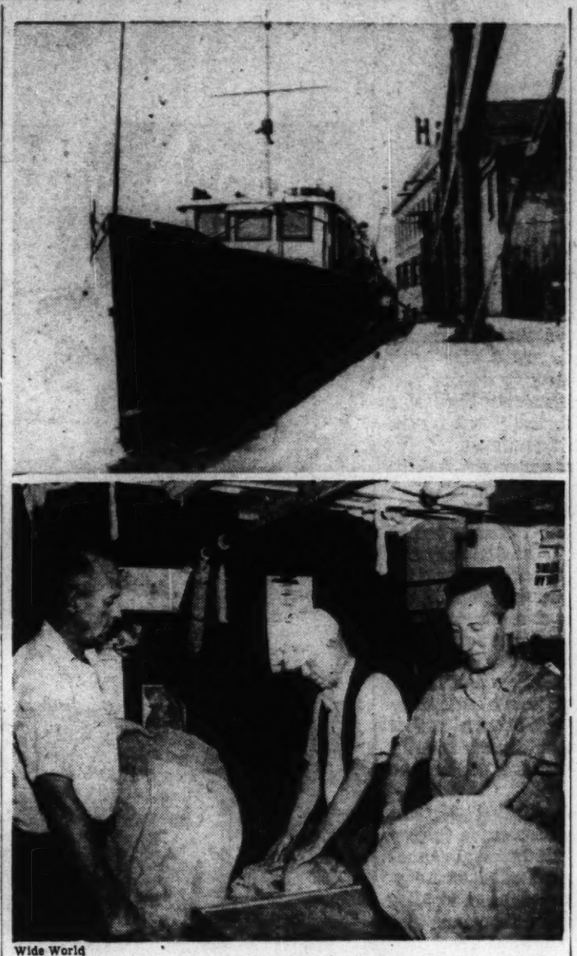
Across

1—What trees grow in a salicetum?
7—What do you call a perfect type, whether a reality or a conception only?
8—Frank Knox is U. S. Secretary of what?
9—County (abbr.).
10—What is an ornamental article on which to place things at table?
12—Shaded walk is what?
13—What is Robin's surname in certain well-known song?
15—The ballad "Lochinvar" is from what poem by Scott?
17—What is Monty Woolley's most distinguishing feature?
18—Who is President of Chile?
20—Suffix.
23—Civil Service (abbr.).
24—Windward Passage separates what island from Hispaniola, W. Indies?
26—What has been called "the adorner and refresher of the world"?
27—What was first name of author of "Red Badge of Courage"?

Down

1—An anemoscope indicates and records the direction of what?
2—Girl's name.
3—Who was a son of Jacob and Leah?
4—Rallied.
5—Old Latin (abbr.).
6—Where is Ben Macdhui?
9—What State of U. S. was admitted to Union in 1800 (abbr.)?
10—What was first name of Miss Edgeworth, English novelist?
11—What is a girl's name and also name of a city of Oklahoma?
12—Who is the smith in "Ring of the Nibelungs" (poem.)?
13—The two continents of Western Hemisphere are often referred to as what?
14—A beaver is what?
16—Globe.
19—What are large Hawaiian hawks?
21—What is first name of Miss Chatterton, stage star?
22—In what building would you expect a husking bee to be held?
24—What is the mortarboard worn by scholars?
25—Insect.
26—Yes and I.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Wide World

World's Only Floating Post Office?

From Detroit comes these photographs of the unique floating post office, the mailboat "Oliver F. Mook," which has sailed the Great Lakes for 41 years. To every sailor who lives on the Lakes, hauling wheat, iron, coal and oil to win the war, this floating post office gives assurance that the mail will go through. The upper photograph shows the "Oliver F. Mook" docked on the Detroit River. The lower one reveals Supt. M. L. Randall (center) sorting mail, with the assistance of William Harbaugh (left) and Ralph Gates (right).

Today's Quotation

Persecution is not wrong because it is cruel; but it is cruel because it is wrong.
—WHATELY

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aurunci (ou - rōōn' - chē)—Mountains in Italy.

Calore (kä-lō'-rā)—River in Italy, tributary of the Volturno.

Fiano Romano (fyä'-nō rō-mä'-nō)—Airfield near Rome.

Matese (mä-tā'-sā)—Mountain ridge in Italy.

Piccardi, Leopoldo (lā'-ō-pōl'-dō pēk-kär'-dē)—Key figure in the "National Liberation Committee" movement in Italy.

Ruviano (rōō - vyä' - nō)—Strategic center in the elbow of the Volturno River, Italy.

San Croce, Mt. (sän krō'-chā)—Peak near Massico Ridge, Italy.

Siagne (syä'-nyä)—River in Italy.

Staro-Tamanskaya (stŭ-rŭ-tŭ-man-skŭ-yŭ)—Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Znamenka (zná'-myĕn-kŭ)—Railroad center of southern Soviet Russia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Abruzzi (ä - brōōt' - sē)—Mountains in Italy.

Bougainville (bōō'-găn'-vēl')—Largest of the Solomon Islands.

Polotsk (pō'-lōtsk)—Russian town 20 miles from the Polish border.

Zhitomir (zhĕ - tō' - mĕr)—Rail junction west of Fastov, Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

"Sorry, but we've discontinued advertising for the duration."

Wins Again

The sergeant-major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer. A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that in less than 24 hours he would ask the sergeant-major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant-major accompanied the officer on his rounds in the course of which the cook-house was inspected. Pointing to a large copper of water just beginning to boil, the officer said:

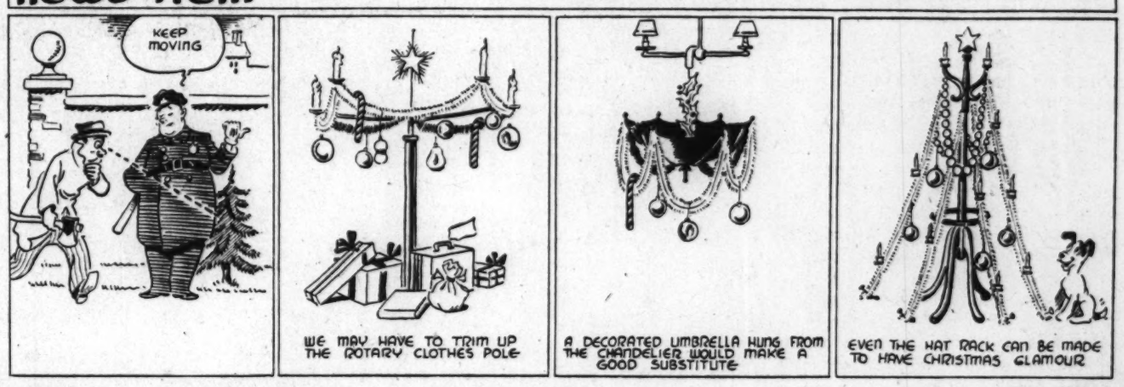
"Why does this water boil only round the edges of the copper and not in the center?"

"The water round the edge, sir," replied the veteran, "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the rest of the company."—Exchange.

A Verse for Today . . .

I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down: why should the work cease, whilst I leave it?—NEH. 6:3

NEWS ITEM — BECAUSE OF LABOR & TRUCK SHORTAGE, CHRISTMAS TREES MAY BE SCARCE THIS YEAR.


KEEP MOVING
WE MAY HAVE TO TRIM UP THE ROTARY CLOTHES POLE
A DECORATED UMBRELLA HUNG FROM THE CHANDELIER WOULD MAKE A GOOD SUBSTITUTE
EVEN THE HAT RACK CAN BE MADE TO HAVE CHRISTMAS GLAMOUR

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Thanksgiving Dinner Hint*

By LE PELLEY

HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?— I GOT IT FROM THE GROCERY STORE
IT'S A PICTURE OF A TURKEY..
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO USE IT FOR?
WELL.. THERE'S A GOOD CHANCE WE'LL HAVE FRANKFURTERS THIS THANKSGIVING INSTEAD OF TURKEY—
AND I JUST FIGURE EACH MOUTHFUL WILL TASTE BETTER IF I HAVE THIS IN FRONT OF ME TO LOOK AT
YOU'RE HOPELESS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Plenty of Action!*

By RODGERS

!
!-!
!-!-!
"So-sleepy head-I thought you believed in action!" Sponge meowed-
"Action? Wow! I was having plenty of action even for me!" I told her!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Place for Inflation*

By THE HAGERS

Professor Widgeon, with my aid, Four new synthetic tires made.
"The motor transport plan, perhaps, We've rescued from complete collapse."
"I fear, Professor, we have erred. The said collapse has just occurred."
"The fall is not beyond repair." He laughed. "It's coming up for air!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacific Push

When the Japanese wave of conquest swept over the South Pacific last year it seemed a veritable tide, inundating island after island to the very shores of Australia. Singapore, the Philippines, the East Indies, all were swamped. In half the Pacific no peak of Allied power rose high enough to escape the flood. Only when it encountered air power—both sea and land based—in the Coral Sea and at Midway did the wave break. Today the news from the Pacific tells of a tide running in the other direction, back toward Tokyo.

The landings on Tarawa and Makin are only the beginning. Steadily the reservoirs of American sea and air power have been building up. Now the gates have been opened and the inundation of Japan's bases has begun. For a week American ships and planes have been ranging well into the Gilberts, hammering at enemy installations on a series of islands like Nauru and Jaluit, 300 miles beyond Makin and Tarawa. Wake was largely neutralized by a raid two months ago and the Japanese in the Solomons are far too busy to lend any support in the Gilberts.

Thus the enemy's careful scheme of interlocking bases, designed to allow relatively small forces of planes to concentrate quickly at any point of attack, has been partly immobilized. He may send a fleet from Truk or planes from the Marshalls—unless they, too, are under attack. For apparently American sea power has now reached a strength which permits a plan of saturating the defenses. Admiral Nimitz announced a central Pacific push ten days ago—in a plain challenge to the Japanese to bring out their fleet.

American operations in the Gilberts are not without risk. Naval forces there are farther from base than the Japanese would be from Truk. And unless enemy fields on Tarawa and Makin can be made quickly available, American ships operating in that area must depend on carrier-based planes for air cover. There may be a critical period while landing fields are being captured and restored and planes brought in. The American carrier force has been built up into the greatest seaborne air arm the Pacific or any other ocean has seen and apparently the American admirals expect it to hold on until land-based air forces are ready.

Once American air power has been established on a few "immovable carriers" in the Gilberts, the wave of American sea and air power could flow rapidly. It is quite possible that the drive in New Guinea will then look more like a feint around left end, with the main push coming through the Marshalls to Truk and on to the Philippines and Formosa. But in the present operations American forces are undertaking something like the Japanese drive at Midway. And the Navy must be strong enough to insure the transport of supplies before even air bases can be firmly established.

But if the bridgehead across the islandless area of the mid-Pacific is once consolidated, then the day will be in sight when the Rising Sun will be engulfed by a tide of sea and air power pouring west.

Home Front Minutemen

However proud America may feel of the performance of its soldiers on the fighting fronts, it is also doffing its collective hat to that far larger, unmobilized army at home—the Nation's schoolboys and girls, many of whom, through their work in essential enterprises when classes are ended, are appreciably easing the country's labor shortage.

Those who took for granted that high-school youth would give up its vacation tasks when classes were resumed in September were reckoning without these young people's energy and ambition. With employment plentiful, much of it at wartime wages, there never has been a time when so many students were holding down part-time positions.

In plane-producing or munitions-making centers, youngsters are utilizing knowledge gained in manual training, woodworking, or machine-shop courses during their free hours. Elsewhere, boys and girls are reporting regularly when classes are over and on Saturdays in retail shops and stores. Girls are putting to practical use the experience gained in domestic science classes by preparing food and serving patrons in cafés and cafeterias. And, according to report cards, their grades have not suffered.

Once more the youth of America is proving its mettle.

Wages of Defeatism

The report that Marshal Pétain has "resigned" as Chief of State in Vichy following Nazi interference with a plan to promulgate a democratic constitution sounds like a natural sequence in the personal tragedy of the "hero of Verdun." If true it describes merely one more act in a drama that has moved with the inexorable tread of a play by Aeschylus. History provides few such strange yet seemingly inevitable plots, developing logically out of the complex character of one man.

It is nowadays so much the fashion to put the eighty-seven-year-old Marshal down as a tool of the Nazis that many people will simply assume he had seen the certainty of Allied victory and was just trying to get back on the right side. Motives are hard to judge, but it would not be out of character for Philippe Honoré Pétain to have some other purpose than the redemption of his own position. It is easy to forget that he despised Laval and, although authoritarian-minded, was pro-French rather than pro-Nazi. Through many months he balked Berlin's plans to enslave France completely.

Nowhere in the United Nations should there be any disposition to play again with Vichy. The Marshal cannot now become an agent of democracy. But if he destroys any claim of legality in the Vichy regime by announcing that his power reverts to the Constituent Assembly, his followers will have no excuse for supporting Laval or making civil war on the French National Committee of Liberation which now represents the remnant of France's Parliament. A clean break with the Nazis could hardly help him; it might help France.

His tragedy and the tragedy of France was that he was a defeatist. Despite the famous "They shall not pass," he had many times before the fatal days of June at Bordeaux accepted the belief that victory was impossible. At the historic meeting on March 26, 1918, in the Town Hall at Doullens, when Marshal Foch became generalissimo, the man who had won fame for saving Verdun was sure the Allied cause could not be saved. In 1940 it was the combination of this defeatist view with authoritarian leanings which betrayed Marshal Pétain and France. The story of this man who failed to trust the might of a righteous cause and the people's support of it holds a moral that should be easily read in this day.

Too Young to Vote?

The question of whether the voting age should be lowered from 21 to 18 years finds the women of America opposed, two to one, according to a recent survey of the Woman's Home Companion.

There are many who might challenge the women's argument that these youngsters are "not mature enough" to vote intelligently. For instance, it is acknowledged that, on the whole, boys and girls today at 18 are more mature than were their parents at that age. They are more conscious of world affairs and better informed on national issues.

That is not to say that they're adult in their viewpoint or experienced enough to formulate balanced judgments at all times. But since the responsibility for the future necessarily rests upon the shoulders of the coming generation, there is certainly something to be said for early and specific training in the obligations of that citizenship.

When asked whether they would favor allowing men and women under 21 in the service to vote, these same women replied, "yes." Their argument was, "If they're old enough to fight, they're old enough to vote."

Thousands of young people today—soldiers, nurses, sailors and fliers, not yet 21—are proving their capacity for good judgment and right decisions, proving that maturity is not necessarily a matter of years.

Demands of the peacetimes ahead will be fully as great in their way as those of the moment, and there are many arguments in favor of giving young people an early and practical introduction to civic responsibility, particularly if this should be accompanied by a proper educational program.

The Man on the Eight Twenty, thinking to cut out a few "frills" for the duration, asked his wife to have only one hair-do a month, but after two "do-withouts," he asked her to go back on the old schedule.

A realist, an Indiana friend of ours says, is a chap who wears both belt and suspenders and carries an extra shoe lace in his vest pocket.

More "Yanks"

"A Lot to Be Grateful For"

(From Corp. Bert Jay Hodges of Cleveland, in training in California.)

Of course, I'm looking forward to the time when I can get home and live like a decent civilized person—there's nothing I'd like better—but first we have this awful mess to clean up. . . . We remember those things we used to take for granted in civilian life—a good home-cooked meal, a nice soft bed with two clean sheets, the smell of home-made bread lingering through each and every room, rugs on the floor, radio to listen to, the freedom to do what you wanted to, when you wanted to do it, the various holidays, birthdays, etc., that we all tried to ignore, but down deep inside we looked forward to them with an anxiety of a child for a promised toy. That and the letters from home are all that we can call "the touch of the past."

Breaking it all down, we all have a lot to be grateful for. You people have your home, food to eat, clothes to wear, comfort, security. We have our "homes," plenty of food, the best clothing made, the security of God's ever-presence. BUD

(From Pfc. Richard Hartman, Somewhere in India.)

As we were riding along this morning, (I was sitting in the open doorway of our troop train) I saw several birds I know you would love to have in your sanctuary. There was a dignified-looking parrot sitting on the wires. His owlish countenance reminded me of some pompous magistrate sitting in solemn judgment, while the brilliant green plumage that were his folded wings assumed the dignity of magisterial robes.

Further down the line I came upon a secretary bird, his tuft looking for all the world like a quill pen stuck behind an ear. He, I felt certain, would do admirably for bailiff of this court I had begun to set up.

But every court must have witnesses. I didn't need to look far for them. A busy little parakeet—such a deep blue as to look almost black. Then there was a pair of love birds, preening each other's feathers and billing on the crosspieces. Of course, they'd have to be prompted frequently, but you can't always have perfect witnesses.

The slate-gray color and the graceful body of the mourning dove attracted me as I passed. Surely, a pair of these beautiful creatures would add to the prestige of the office of attorney. . . .

To complete my court, I needed only a culprit and an audience. That was easy. A large hawk, white-headed and breasted, black and white wings and an ugly yellow beak passed overhead and solved that problem.

What better audience could I find than the ubiquitous magpies, which certainly make a greater racket than any human audience.

The pleasant countryside, so like Long Island in early September, furnished an excellent background to my fanciful imaginings; and as I went into the car, it was with the pleasant feeling that "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world." RICHARD

(From Staff Sergt. E. W. Moss in New Guinea.)

Dear Aunt Julia:

One day a young corporal in the American Air Force (my brother) and his friends were strolling around Africa. They stumbled across a battered German jeep which Jerry had hastily left behind. The Americans got the bright idea of repairing the car and they got permission from the commanding officer. They went to work the next day, but they ran into trouble with the foreign mechanism.

Suddenly the young corporal remembered a Jerry prisoner that he had been sorta friendly with. He looked him up, found out that he used to work in transportation. Together, they repaired the jeep which today is serving the Allied Nations.

My brother can't speak German and the German can't speak English. They stumbled along in "pidgin French"! The Nazi had very little use for his Führer. And here's something I'd like to know. I wonder if that Jerry is the one my brother met at church. He didn't mention it, and I'm so stupid I didn't bother asking him. Takes me about a month and a half to get a letter from Africa. At that rate, it would take three months for an exchange of letters.

A little wallaby is hobbling around outside my tent. A wallaby, incidentally, is just a miniature kangaroo.

(From a Naval Officer in the Mediterranean)

I came across a July 12 copy of Time, avidly devoured it—and was very sorry I did. Appears from their reports that the home front is sadly sagging; and that's really too bad, because the kids out here are more than holding up their end of the bargain. Back in civilian life I thought I had a fair idea of how large a job the boys in khaki and blue were doing—and how grateful the Nation should have been. Believe me, I had only the ghost of an idea! If there is one particle of truth in the inferences we draw (that such a great portion of the populace is motivated by selfishness and greed, and that the same stupidity as ever characterizes our legislators) then the only conclusion that makes sense to me is this:

America—that land and ideal we're fighting for—exists only in the hearts and memories of the men on the fronts. As far as I can see, the only United States civilian factors that function with the fighting men are the people who make the guns, planes, tanks, and ships. The question immediately arises: How large would be their output if they were required to put it out on the equivalent salary of a private or sergeant instead of that of a major?

I know you can see what's in my mind—and in the minds of a lot of us out here. If the behavior of the nation behind us now is characteristic and reveals the real temper of their spirit and determination; if this is the extent to which they'll back us, what do we have to look forward to? A victory parade, confetti, free drinks—and what else?

Mirror of World Opinion

Cut Out *Both* Ends!

From a ton of prepared tin cans, from 20 to 25 pounds of tin is recovered, and after the tin has been removed, the cans, being steel, are put up in a hydraulic press into blocks weighing 350 to 500 pounds and shipped to the steel mills for their use, so that everything is recovered. Without the tin being removed, which is done in an acid wash, the cans are useless, and as the tin is worth 52 cents a pound, and the steel when put up in the hydraulic press brings about $16 a gross ton, you can readily see considerable value is recovered, where previously it was just thrown away.

In Connecticut, cities and towns making shipments receive $14.35 per gross ton for cans if properly prepared, that is, both ends of the cans should be cut out, paper removed and cans cleaned and flattened down by stepping on them.

Unless both ends are removed, the tin settles down in the bottom of cans so it cannot be removed, and then if the cans should be hydraulically baled, with tin inside, the steel cannot be used, as it makes defective steel.—*Vineyard Gazette*, Edgartown, Mass.

Some Day They'll Be Filled

We have run across no more vivid example of the accumulating demand for consumer goods, which may help to stimulate business after the war, than a statement by Montgomery Ward & Co. that it had to return 55 million dollars to customers in the first six months of 1943—because the merchandise they ordered was no longer available in the mail order company's stocks.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Groans From the Rear

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The groans which went up from the small and dwindling group of anti-collaborationists in the United States Senate this week were pretty reassuring. They were also a warning.

They are reassuring because any foreign policy development which wins the pained and instant opposition of such men in public life as Senators Nye, Reynolds, and Wheeler must be downright good.

Their groans are a warning because they made it evident that there remain in office bitter-end isolationists who intend to use every device at their command, every suggestion of demagoguery, to thwart and to hamper every constructive step of America's participation in the peace.

♦ ♦ ♦

What most distresses the anti-collaborationists now is the increasingly good prospects that the Democratic and Republican Parties will agree so fully on postwar objectives that foreign policy controversy will be removed from the 1944 election and isolationism buried by unanimous consent. The Fulbright Resolution, the Mackinac Charter, the Connally Resolution, the decisive Senatorial support of the Pact of Moscow all point encouragingly in that direction.

Secretary Hull's triumphal welcome by Congress last week betokened the gathering unanimity between the two major parties and between Congress and the Executive. From Mr. Hull's report of his fruitful mission to Moscow, it is apparent the President and his Secretary of State are envisaging America's role in the peace in much the same terms as are Wendell Willkie, Governor Dewey, Governor Stassen, Herbert Hoover, Hugh Gibson, and other Republican leaders.

Mr. Hull is hopeful that there will be no partisan division over the essentials of foreign policy in the coming Presidential campaign. That was what he had in mind when he said to the joint session of the House and Senate: "As an American I am proud of the breadth and height of the wisdom and statesmanship which have moved you, in each House of Congress, to adopt by overwhelming nonpartisan majorities, resolutions in favor of our country's participation . . . in an effective peace."

On the same day, Clarence Budington Kelland, formerly executive director of the Republican National Committee and a self-proclaimed reformed isolationist, urged that the Republican and Democratic conventions adopt identical foreign policy pledges.

Last week probability of Republican and Democratic agreement on foreign policy became so strong that Messrs. Nye, Reynolds and Wheeler could hold back no longer.

Senator Nye, who endorsed the Mackinac Resolution pledging "responsible participation" in the peace, proposed to implement that policy by having the United States "stand aloof at the peace conference"! Why? To avoid, he said without laughing, "the mistakes of last time." That was just a beginning. He proceeded to decorate his proposal with the remark that in his view Fascism was not essentially militaristic or aggressive and that it would be all right for Germany to go back to Fascism after the war.

Senator Nye, who voted through the Connally Resolution to support the maintenance of peace by international authority, now accuses the Administration of trying to "sell out the Republican Party" by saddling it with a foreign policy the Party has already endorsed. This tangle of reasoning is a little hard to unwind but it can just be put down that if there is any sign of agreement on foreign policy, Mr. Nye is against it.

♦ ♦ ♦

So is Senator Reynolds, whose conclusions can best be traced back to his basic opinion, as once recorded in the Congressional Record: "The dictators are doing what is best for their people. Hitler and Mussolini have a date with destiny." Of course, Senator Reynolds would accept an agreement on foreign policy if he could write it—along the lines, no doubt, of his well-known views.

To Senator Wheeler any agreement between the two parties on postwar collaboration would mean the inauguration "of a strong third-party" isolationist movement.

Senator Wheeler isn't trying to scare anybody, is he? All right, then, why not a third party to provide a real test of the anti-collaborationist strength? Senator Wheeler and Senator Nye and Senator Reynolds could all run for President on the same ticket since there would be so little danger of their having to serve.

What Is America Going to Do?

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

London is waiting on Washington. Diplomatically speaking, of course. Literally, things are going on much the same as usual, all those little things that Londoners like. A few weeks ago sheep were grazing again in Hyde Park. Last week some autumn crocuses pushed their way up through barbed-wire barricades in St. James's Park. And now the last of the leaves are being raked into piles and burnt, adding that unmistakable tang to the crisp autumn air.

In these and a hundred other little ways, things go on in their annual orderly round. But if one leaves parks and streets and goes into those austere and somewhat solemn buildings along Pall Mall and in St. James's Street which house famous London clubs, it isn't long before one realizes that in other ways, London is waiting on Washington.

The other night, for instance, I was at dinner in one of those clubs. There were two or three members of the Government present, several members of Parliament and a number of leading London businessmen. Almost the only topic of discussion was the fact that Britain's postwar plans—not only international but in the domestic sphere also—were held up, waiting to see what America is going to do.

These men were seriously worried. They were worried because, although the climax of the war in Europe may not come until next year, as Mr. Churchill prophesied, it may come much sooner. Obviously it is important for certain preliminary decisions on immediate postwar policy to be taken now, in regard to such things as agriculture, exporting industries, shipping and civil aviation, and of course the larger issues of diplomatic policy in connection with the reconstruction of Europe.

Yet these necessary decisions are held up, and even held up for months, and the explanation that one gets from people "in the know" is that the British Government cannot act until it finds out what American policy is going to be.

Primarily of course it is uncertainty about American foreign policy after the war that is worrying political and diplomatic leaders here in London. Despite the Moscow agreements, Senate and House resolutions on full American participation in the postwar world, there is still a great deal of anxiety in Britain lest the United States should again as in 1919 and 1920 prove unprepared to take on its international responsibilities and should once more try to bury its head in the sands of isolationism.

In diplomatic matters as well as in the realm of business, tariffs, etc., the British want to reach agreement with Americans if at all possible. They would prefer some sort of accord for sharing export markets with the United States. But what they say they cannot do is hold their end up when they are completely in the dark as to what policy they ought to prepare for, and they complain they are unable to get any leading from the Government on this subject. Farmers say the same thing.

It may sound strange to Americans that British businessmen should wait so passively for Government to move before taking their own steps to get ready to do business in the postwar period. But the fact is wartime controls of all production and commerce, agricultural as well as industrial, are so complete now, especially in the realm of priorities for obtaining necessary raw materials and labor, that the individual businessman or farmer in Britain has no alternative. Furthermore it is unlikely that these conditions will change immediately after the war's end.

So in practice many things must wait until decisions are taken on Government policy. That in turn is just where London is waiting on Washington. And Washington—at least that is the way it looks to most people over here—is waiting until after the 1944 elections. But can the demands of postwar reconstruction be put off with impunity until then? That is what is worrying London.

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